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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO. 177. BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

NARIMAN & DESHMUKH FOR ASSEMBLY

Nation Watches Benares For Lead

Will Malaviya & Aney Break Off?

Momentous Issues Before Congress Working Committee

BENARES, July 26.

Benares, the holy city, will be the centre of political pilgrimage for about a week from to-morrow. Political leaders from all parts of India will foregather here to hold a series of conferences.

The first of these will be that of the Congress Working Committee commencing at 9 a.m. to-morrow at the Kasi Vidyapith. Two questions of outstanding importance, among others will engage its attention to-morrow and the following days. These are:—

(1) What should be Gandhiji's future programme of political activities after the termination of his fast and subsequent recouperation;

(2) Pundit Malaviya's statement before the Committee setting forth his views on the Committee's resolution regarding the Communal Award and the Committee's final verdict, which will ultimately decide whether the Pundit and Mr. Aney will remain on the Parliamentary Board or break away from it.

While both the Pundit and Mr. Aney declare that they are still open to conviction on the matter and are keeping an open mind, conversations in informed circles indicate that unless the Working Committee is prepared to modify its resolution on the Communal Award, these two leaders will break away from the Congress.

Indications, on the other hand, are not wanting that the Working Committee is not likely to modify its attitude on this subject. Therefore unless something extraordinary happens, the prospect of these two leaders remaining in the Congress-fold for election purposes is not very bright.

WHAT NEXT?

In case they break away from the Congress, what will they do next? is the question asked in political circles. While Mr. Aney emphatically declares that both he and Pundit Malaviya have not yet thought of that eventuality, indications are not lacking that there will be an entente between these leaders and the Hindu Mahasabha, whreby they will agree to contest the elections on their own tickets. If they decide on this plan, they will vote with Congress candidates on all matters except the Communal Award.

In this connection, they will attack both the White Paper and the Award. It is stated in political circles that should Malaviya find it impossible to continue on the Parliamentary Board, there will be a conference of Hindu Mahasabha leaders at Benares in the first week of August. Tentative arrangements for this are already stated to have been made, and the Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha alighted at Benares to-day en route to Delhi, where the Working Committee of the Mahasabha is meeting on 29th July.

ELECTION MANIFESTO.

The Parliamentary Board in addition to this Communal question will have to select Congress Candidates for the forthcoming Assembly Elections finally and get The manifesto is ready, but in its election manifesto approved. view of Pandit Malaviya's disagreement with portions dealing with the Communal Award, its publication is delayed.

After these two important political meetings will come the meeting of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh which wil have to chalk out its programme of work for the next year in consultation with Gandhiji, particularly how the money should be spent and how propaganda should be continued. This meeting is expected to last two days.

These three conferences are expected to last till the end of this month.

Besides these, Gandhiji has his Harijan tour programme and public meetings. He arrives here to-morrow morning at 2 a.m. from Cawnpore. Sanatanists are preparing to make a black flag demonstration when he arrives. Elaborate police and volunteer arrangements in order to prevent untoward incidents have been made.

The Congress Secretariat from Allahabad, and the President and most members of the Working Committee and the Parliamentary Board are arriving to-night from different parts of the country.—A. P.

Pt. MALAVIYA APPROVES

Congress To Run Candidates For Provincial Council Bye-Elections

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Acting President of the Parliamentary Board has sent a telegram to Dr. B. C. Roy, approving the idea that the Board should run candidates for bye-elections of Provincial Councils.—United Press.

ALL LEADERS FOR BENARES

BENARES, July 26.

Mr. K. V. Datte of the Harijan Central Board from Ujjain arrived this morning and is staying with Mr. Vidyapith.

Mr. Mathura Prasad arrived this afternoon from Patna, who is also staying with Mr. Vidyapith.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is arriving in Benares to-day by the Punjab Mail.—United Press.

BENARES CITY FATHERS' LATEST

BENARES, July 26.

It is understood that the Municipality has refused to allow the Town Hall grounds for a public meeting to be addressed by Mahatma Gandhi during his stay at Benares.

Permission was first granted to use the grounds from July 26 to July 29 on the application of the Secretary to the Reception Committee, but was refused later.—United Press.

Congress To Fight Both City Seats

BOMBAY'S CANDIDATES FOR ASSEMBLY

The "Chronicle" understands that Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will be adopted as Congress candidates by the Congress Parliamentary Board to contest the two seats in Bombay for the Assembly.

RIVAL FOR ANEY

Patil To Contest For Assembly Election

AMRAOTI, July 26.

Mr. Y. S. Patil, leader of the Shetkari Sangha i.e. the Farmer's Party in Berar and chairman of the District Council, Amraoti, it is learnt reliably, is standing for the ensuing election of the Legislative Assembly on behalf of his party from the Berar constituency.

He is said to be contesting this seat in oppositon to Mr. M. S. Aney whom the Berar Provincial Congress Committee has selected as the only representative from Berar for the Assembly.—United Press.

MR. S. K. PATIL

To Be Released To-morrow

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress, who is serving his second term of imprisonment in Visapur jail, will, it is understood be released on Saturday morning.

STOP PRESS

CHANCELLORSHIP.

VIENNA, July 26.

Herr Schuschnigg is the likeliest candidate for the Chancellorship, according to Herr Friedrich, Chief of the Press Department.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

TOULON, July 26.

Hundred million francs damage is estimated as having been already done by fire over sixty square miles of extent in the forest of Maures. The outbreak has claimed the lives two soldiers and one workman among the fire-fighters from suffocation. The fire is speading to-night at the rate of ten miles per hour. Five-thousand troops are fighting the blaze. Admiral Dubois commanding the Mediterranean fleet is concentrating all available vessels at Lelavandou where the fire is the worse. One castle is completely destroyed and two others partially.—Reuter.

LEAGUE ATTITUDE.

PARIS, July 26.

Little credence is accorded to the reports which gained currency in Paris this afternoon to the effect that a special meeting of the League Council might be summoned in view of the Austrian situation. The Quai d'Orsay denied that such a course is contemplated by France.

The Austrian question is at present entirely an internal matter with no question of foreign intervention.

Germany, at whose door much of the trouble in Austria has been laid, has adopted diplomatically a perfectly correct attitude of non intervention and is refusing to harbour rebels.—Reuter.

Mahatma Gandhi addressing a huge crowd of over 15,000 people at Allahabad on 22nd July. To his left, seated, is Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the reception committee. On Dr. Sapru's left is Pundit Hriday Nath Kunzru, president of the U. P. Harijan Sewak Sangh.

City Parsi Baronet Dead

Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Sr.) Passes Away At Poona At The Age Of 81

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A telephone message from Poona states that Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Senior) died at 9-30 to-night at his Poona residence. The funeral will take place in Poona at 4-15 p.m. to-morrow. —A. P.

(Last week-end message from Poona stated that the late Sir Cowasji contracted a chill a few days back. The kidneys were affected and he was in a comatose condition. Past 80, his condition was causing anxiety.)

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Sr.) Baronet, Fellow of the Bombay University, Justice of the Peace, Delegate for the Parsi Matrimonial Court, Member of the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association, Chairman of the Cowasjee Jehangir Girls' School (Bombay), and the High School for Boys at Gundvi, Gujerat, was born in Bombay on June 8, 1853.

He was educated at the Proprietory School and the Elphinstone College, Bombay. He was a descendant of Heerji Jehangir, the pioneer of the trade between India and China, and banker to the East India Company.

The promptitude of his cash transactions was such as to earn for him the name, "Ready-money," which was adopted, and has been borne by the family ever since.

A recent distinguished member of the family was the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, who was descended in a direct line from the founder of the family, and was uncle (by adoption) of Sir Jehangir (Sr).

To his public spirit is due the Bombay Eye Hospital, the Government College and Senate House, the Surat Hospital, the Poona College of Science, and the Hyderabad (Sind) Lunatic Asylum.

Sir Jehangir (Sr). was knighted in the year 1895, and in 1908, on being made a Baronet, he assumed the name of Cowasjee Jehangir.

MILL MAGNATE.

He was very prominently connected with the flourishing Bombay mill industry. He was the Chairman of the Coorla, Mills.

In these he had a proportion of the large fortune he inherited from his uncle, the late Sir Cowasji. Sir Jehangir was also one of the largest landed proprietors in Bombay. He spent part of his time in England, where his London home was always open to the members of his community.

He married a daughter of Mr. Ardeshir Wadia of Bombay, and has a son and two daughters.

In all his projects, he had the active support of Lady Jehangir

Like his uncle, Sir Jehangir had always been noted for his public spirited liberality.

C. J. HALL.

The Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Science Institute was erected through his generous donation of two lakhs of rupees.

He was a Trustee and a member of the Parsi Panchayet and held the post of the Sheriff of Bombay in 1919. The late Sir Cowasjee had been for long connected with the Bank of India, as director first and then as the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Though he held aloof from politics, because of his retiring disposition, he was genial and hospitable, and was every inch a gentleman in private, and business life. As a philanthropist, he had few equals and the Parsi community owes a lot to the joint efforts of Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir

Lord and Lady Willingdon are personal friends of the Readymoney family. Even during their recent visit to Bombay, when Lady Jehangir was seriously laid up, Lady Willingdon personally called at her residence.

"SERVED KING AND COUNTRY."

Speaking on a memorable occasion, Sir Leslie Wilson, ex-Governor of Bombay referred to the Readymoney family "as having faithfully served their King and Country for three generations." Conservative by temperament, the late Sir Cawasji carried with him the pro-British traditions of his family inherited from the days of the East India Company, when his ancestors acted as the Rothschilds.

Will Hapsburgs Return To Austria?

STAHREMBURG AS CHANCELLOR

Hitler Justice Will Be Meted Out To Nazi Rebels

VIENNA, July 26.

The Capital is full of armed men. Public buildings and many shops are displaying black flags and church bells are tolling.

An unconfirmed report states that Prince Starhemberg has been appointed Chancellor.

It is believed that many Nazis have been arrested.

Dr. Rintelen died to-day.

Frau Dollfuss who has arrived is watching her husband's body.—Reuter.

NAZIS AND FASCISTS AT WAR

Severe Fighting In Upper Styria

VIENNA, July 26.

Despite the generally accepted reports that Dr. Rintelen died early in the afternoon from a self-inflicted wound with a revolver after his arrest, it is officially declarde that he is still alive and his condition is improving. It appears he had only fallen in a dead faint.

Severe fighting continues in Upper Styria, where over 20 Heimwehr men are killed. Nazi losses are believed to be greater. Reinforcements from the Regular Army in lower Austria are being rushed to the scene. Order appears fully to have been restored in Graz, Capital of Styria.

Nazis attempted to capture the concentratiin camp and free the prisoners near there, but the Heimwehr intervened, shot three rebels and arrested 26 others.—Reuter.

Suppression Of Revolt In Austria

VIENNA, July 26.

President Miklas returned early this morning and proceeded immediately to the Chancellery to pay respects to Dr. Dollfuss' body.

It is officially announced that the revolt has been suppressed in all provinces except Styria, where the rebels in some parts are still active but gradually surrendering. It is stated that only four have been killed in Vienna besides Dr. Dollfuss, namely, two policemen, an actor hit by bullet when leaving broadcasting studio and a porter. The Nazi prisoners of yesterday's "coup" are being closely guarded. Dr. Dollfuss' supposed assailants are isolated.

It is generally thought that the President would endeavour to form a new Government on a broader basis. An election may be held as it is unlikely that a stable Government can be formed unless supported by a majority of the people.—Reuter.

NO CHANGE IN CABINET

VIENNA, July 26.

It is learned from well-informed circles that no change will be made in the Cabinet before Dr. Dollfuss' funeral.—Reuter.

REACTIONS IN GERMANY

BERLIN, July 26.

Herr Hitler arrived at Munich. He is believed to be concerned over the possible repercussions abroad.

Extreme Nazi papers express frank satisfaction in contrast with Baron von Neurath's telegram of condolence which suggests a conflict of opinion in official Nazi circles.—Reuter.

Britain Points At Munich

LONDON, July 26.

Political circles in London are horrorstruck at the murder of Dr. Dollfuss and place the responsibility on the openly pursued policy of the Nazi headquarters at Munich in trying to dictate the internal events of Austria by subsidised terrorism.

It is learned that conversations have already been initiated with Paris and Rome over the maintenance of Austrian independence whereon Britain, France and Italy are agreed.

The King has telegraphed his condolences.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI'S MESSAGE

RICCIONE, July 26.

"The independence of Austria, for which Dr. Dollfuss fell, is the principle which will continue to be defended by Italy still more energetically in these exceptionally difficult times", declares Sgr. Mussolini in a telegram of condolence addressed to vice-Chancellor Starhemberg. Sgr. Mussolini adds "the death of Dr. Dollfuss causes me the deepest grief owing to personal friendship and community of political views."—Reuter.

SIMON ON BRITISH ATTITUDE

LONDON, July 26.

In the House of Commons Sir John Simon in the course of a statement on the events in Austria said that although Dr. Dollfuss lived for a considerable time after he had been twice shot at close quarters, he was allowed bleed to death being refused medical and spiritual aid.

Sir John Simon added that a

(Contined on Page 8)

TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Whoever knows the whereabouts of Kottukapilly Joseph Cherian, B.A., of Palai, kindly inform Kerala Hindu Hotel, Bombay. (2759)

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted Cultured Girl Of Any Sect for educated Muslim earning decent salary. Best references available. Apply 2741 "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted very urgently: First class Electrician (Post guaranteed), four B.A., B.T. Teachers, Stenographer, L.C.P.S. Lady Doctor, Armature Winder, Toilet Chemist, four Indian Nurses. Apply Goldwyn, Lowbow (India) Co., Employment Experts, Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (2760).

Wanted a qualified Civil Engineer with fair experience of high class building work for private residence to fill up an appointment duration of which may be upto one year. Salary Rs. 250 p.m. Preference will be given to one holding good European qualifications. Apply to The Secretary, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (8719).

Wanted:—Unemployed or Employed to earn by working in spare time. Apply with particulars with Anna 1 3 Ps. Stamps for reply. S. Sundaresa Iyer, Advocate, Mylapore, Madras. (2742)

Wanted a graduate teacher, strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary, R. D. English School Mundra. (8692).

An Aeroplane Pilot Is Wanted Who is in possession of a licence for instructional purposes for helping the Raja of Vizianagram to complete his course for the aeroplane A licence and for working as his pilot on his aeroplane. An aeroplane Ground Engineer is also wanted to work on the Raja Saheb's aeroplane. Apply immediately with photograph stating age, qualifications and salary needed. to the Raja of Vizianagram, Vizianagram House, Waltair. (8706)

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Dental & Homoeo Institute, Delhi.—Qualifies students in dentistry and homoeopathy, etc., by granting diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus free from Dr. R. R. Gupta, Principal. (2287)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Shorthand of three easy lessons, taught by post in two months, accurate speed acquired. M. R. Dutt, B.A., Halderbagan, Chandernagore. (2755).

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Required by a prominent firm of European Belting manufacturers already having an extensive business in India, an influential Agent for Ahmedabad. Stocks will be held by manufacturers in Bombay if necessary. Apply Box No. 2762, "Bombay Chronicle."

Influential and Hard-Working Agents are required in all large cities and towns of India, Burma and Ceylon to push the sale of our products on Commission Basis. Liberal Terms. Apply to Vishnu Weaving Works, Cotton and Silk Piece Goods Manufacturers, Chovva (N. Malabar). (2751).

Immediately Wanted. — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar, (Punjab). (2447).

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Dinga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O Box No. 322, Bombay.

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Washing Factory: Slightly used. Washers, water-extractor, ironer, mangles, etc. Dealers and purchasers ask and visit: Raghunath Shambhu, Kundanpura St., Muzaffarnagar, U.P. (2756).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

IT IS PROPOSED to close against all Public Traffic the Tulsi Pipe land 50 feet in width and owned by the Bombay Municipality and extending across on either side of the Military Road at Vakola, Santa Cruz, from 7 a.m. (B.T.) on the 3rd of August 1934 to 7 a.m. (B.T.) on the 4th August, 1934.

This is intended to protect the private ownership of the Bombay Municipality over the land.

Persons found using the said Tulsi Pipe land on the day without the written permission of the Bombay Municipality will make themselves criminally liable for trespass.

(Sd.) W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer,
By Order of the
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

8723

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Re: ESTATE of EZRA ISAQ YACOUB alias EZRA ISAAC JACOB deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed EZRA ISAQ YACOUB alias EZRA ISAAC JACOB, late a Merchant of Baghdad, Jewish Inhabitant, deceased, who died intestate at Baghdad on or about the 12th day of January, 1934, and Letters of Administration to whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency were granted on the 20th day of July, 1934, to Frank Ewart Nicoll, Esq., of Bombay, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Rifqa, daughter of Moshi and widow of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator care of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Church Gate Street, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated the 26th day of July, 1934.

CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.

8728

Public Notice

NOTICE

THIS GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE SOCIETY, intends within about a month from date hereof to issue a fresh Policy in lieu of one numbered 780925, dated the 10th December, 1931, on the life of Mr. Natverlal Mahashanker Pandya, which has been reported as LOST. Anyone having any interest or claim thereto should immediately apply to:—

THE GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
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2761

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD, OPP. NANA SHANKER SHETH TEMPLE AND NEXT TO GRANT ROAD POST OFFICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for Mr. F. E. Dinshaw and Mr. Dinshaw K. Daji, the Executors of the late Mr. Pocranmal Gulji Shinganee, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (to-day) Friday, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Leasehold land with dwelling house at Tardeo Road, admeasuring about 648 square yards, bearing Municipal D Ward No. 3688 (13), Street No. 21-A-A-C and bounded on the North and South by private roads leading to and from Tardeo Road and from and into Anjirbag Estate, on the East by a certain other piece of land being part of Anjirbag Estate and on the West by Tardeo Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Attorneys for the Executors of the late Mr. P. G. Shinganee, at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, AND ALSO GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,
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Suit No. 1799 of 1932-33.

Messrs. C. Lal & Co. .. Plaintiffs
Vs.
Mr. R. J. Patell .... Defendants.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed by Attorneys to the Agent of the Plaintiffs to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 29th day of July, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Kalbadevi Road near Vithalwadi, opp. Shree Dwarkanathji's Temple: Ornaments comprising of Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Sari pin, Butties, full sets, watches, pendents, etc. Gold ornaments consisting of Kandora, Fulhar, Bangles, Collar, etc.

Ornaments are on view from to-day from 1 to 6 p.m. for every inspection. Specially for women on Saturday from 3 to 6 p.m.

D. MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 29th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 31, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, of specially made Roberts, Devji and other makers best Veneered, Queen Anne and Jacobean complete bungalow furniture, Master Voice's treble spring machine Gramophone, electric radio, Grandfather chiming clock, Persian carpets, Godrej's cupboard, marble figure, old China and Satsumaware, Singer Machine, cutlery, crockery and platedware, etc. Property of an European gentleman and others. On view. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE, SATURDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at BABULAL MANSION, CHOWPATTY SEA FACE, next to VIENELLI RESTAURANT of Singer Sewing Machine, Carpets, Gramophone, Modern Style Household Furniture such as Dining Table, Almirahs, Show Cases, Dressing Chests, Veneer Beds, Revolving Office Cushion Low Rocking Chairs, Fans, Table Lamps, etc. List ready.

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GOLDSMITH WAYLAID

Daring Armed Dacoity In City

FIRING SHOTS THEY ESCAPE, BUT POLICE ARREST SIX

It appears that at about 10-15 p.m. on Wednesday Sadasiv Keshav, a goldsmith, having his shop at Bhajipala Lane and residing at 2nd Carpenter Street, was returning home with his servant, who was carrying two bags containing gold ornaments and pearls worth Rs. 6,000.

As he entered the second Carpenter Lane, the goldsmith noticed a red Car No. 3559-Y moving slowly towards his residence. As he reached his residence he noticed two persons with sticks, iron rod and knife rushing at the servant and trying to grab the two bags. The servant struggled with his assailants and the goldsmith raised a hue and cry.

Pedestrians To Rescue

The pedestrians rushed to help the goldsmith and his servant, but the assailants, noticing that their plans had been frustrated made a bold bid for freedom, leaving behind the two bags of jewellery. One of them entered the moving car and the other rushed into a building nearby.

As the crowd chased the moving car, it appears one of the occupants got out and fired several revolver shots at the crowd. Thus while the crowd was held in check, the automobile dashed off at a terrific speed.

The crowd turned their attention to this assailant, who had entered the building and after a search, traced him to the latrine where he was biding. He was arrested and handed over to the police, who arrived on the scene just then.

Run To Earth

The complaint of the goldsmith was recorded by the police and the police force of the Maharbavdi Police Station under Inspector Paul, Deputy Inspector MacCarthy and Sub-Inspector Kale set to work. The statement made by the accused, who was arrested in the latrine helped the police in arresting no less than six persons before day break with the car in which they escaped and the revolver and a dagger.

The arrested persons were:—
Mohomad Kassam Abdulla,
Gulaubchand Charandas,
Ameersingh Sardarsingh,
Bhaguram Parashram,
Gulam Rasool Adamalli and
Meherchand Charandas.

Inspector Paul placed the suspects before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum on Thursday morning and applied for the remand of the accused to police custody.

How They Were Traced

In their application the police after narrating the incident that took place in second Carpenter Street said that on accused one making a statement, they traced the room of accused No. 2, in a Chawl at Mazagaon. On going to the third floor of the Building, they found the second, fifth and the sixth accused in the room. The police recovered a dagger from the room. Accused No. 5 pointed out to the police the place where the revolver was hidden by Accused 2, who is alleged to have fired the shots. It was found hidden in the ground near the chawl. The third accused was arrested in an adjoining room.

Traced Car

From further enquiries, the police were able to trace the car to Poibavdi, where it was found in a Timber Depot. The fourth accused, who is alleged to have driven the car, was found sleeping near the depot and was arrested. It appears that this accused is only a cleaner and the car belongs to the owner of the Timber Depot.

As investigations were in progress and some more accused were to be arrested in this connection, the police wanted the remand of the accused to their custody.

The Magistrated wanted to know from the Inspector, if there were witnesses who could identify the accused, as excepting the first accused, others were arrested on information. The Inspector said that so far no witnesses had been found but the police were carrying on enquiries.

The Magistrate, after going through the facts, refused to grant bail to the fifth and sixth accused, who had made their application and remanded all the accused to Police-custody till August 9.

Accused's Complaint

After the Magistrate passed orders, the second accused informed the Court that they had been very roughly handled by the Police last night and were severely beaten.

The Magistrate questioned Inspector Paul, who denied any such thing having been done by the Police.

The Magistrate assured the accused that they would not be ill treated and asked them to make their statements to the police.

ENHANCEMENT REFUSED

High Court Judges On Practice Of Police Courts In Theft Cases

The application of the Bombay Government asking for enhancement of sentences passed on four persons came up for hearing before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Macklin at the High Court.

Ahmed Ibrahim and three others were sentenced to various terms from 4 to 6 months at different police courts in Bombay, for minor offences of theft.

It was contended on behalf of the Government that each of the accused had several previous convictions, and deserved a higher sentence as old offenders.

Their Lordships observed that under Section 439 of the Criminal Procecude Code, a Magistrate could dispense with recording evidence when he thought that the offence was such as would require a sentence of 6 months or less, i.e. a non-appealable sentence. If, after finding the accused guilty, the Magistrate was informed of previous convictions, it was open to him to record evidence. This procedure was not followed in this case.

Their lordships observed that the prevailing practice of not disclosing previous convictions to the Court till after the accused was found guilty was a good one. But while following this practice, the prosecution might well indicate to the court that the offence was a serious one.

Their lordships further observed that though the High Court had powers to enhance the sentence in such cases, the Court should be slow to exercise such powers except when warranted by special circumstances. In the present case, the sentences being non-appealable, the accused were at a disadvantage. Under such circumstances their lordships did not wish to exercise their discretion to enhance the sentences.

CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST

Talati Gets Four Months' Hard Labour

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, July 25.

A sentence of four months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 250 or in default two months' additional imprisonment was passed yesterday by Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on Dwarkanath Shankar Pradhan, formerly "Talati" of Kalhe Saja in Bhiwandi taluka, who was charged with criminal breach of trust as a public servant in respect of Rs. 87, and misappropriation of land revenue to the extent of Rs. 879.

The accused was suspended on June 8, 1933 by the Deputy Collector of Bhiwandi Prant.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT

Muslim Youth From Bombay Knocked Down

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, July 25.

A Muslim youth of Bombay was knocked down at about 2 this afternoon by an Up electric train between Vikhroli and Ghatkopar, as a result of which his left thigh bone was fractured and he died of the shock instantaneously.

His dead body was later brought to the Ghatkopar platform, and an inquest was held in the evening by Sub-Inspector Marathe of the railway police. The search of his person revealed a railway ticket between Masjid and Sandhurst Road and a laundry receipt among other things.

The victim of the fatal accident is believed to be a Pathan, aged about 30. A verdict of accidental death was returned

GOVT. ASKED TO MAKE ENQUIRIES

Kurla Municipality's Decision

(From Our Correspondent).
KURLA, July 25.

The Kurla Municipality at its meeting held yesterday, decided by 15 votes against two on the motion of Mr. A.R.I. Fitwala to forward to the Government Mr. M. J. Bhathena's amendment, urging a Government inquiry into the Municipal affairs, along with other draft reports:—

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RAID ON SUTTA GALLI

Fourteen Arrested In Tarachand Ganshamdas Building

The Bombay C.I.D. carried out a raid in Princess Street Police Section on Wednesday night on an alleged gambling den.

The visitors to Old Sutta Gulli in Sheikh Memon Street on Wednesday evening were thrown into a state of confusion when some plain clothes men of the C.I.D. led by Sub-Inspector Pathan, suddenly entered Tarachand Ghanshamdas Building and raided a room in which Sutta Khel was alleged to be going on.

Jayantilal Damji and 13 others were taken into custody on suspicion under the Gaming Act. They were later released on bail.

On Thursday morning all the accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, and the hearing of the case was adjourned.

KURLA MUNICIPAL RECORD

Five Suits Pending In Thana Court

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 25.

It appears that the Kurla Municipality is in the lime-light, as evidenced from reports in the Bombay newspapers, and also from the five suits against the Municipality pending for decision in the court, was the remark made by Mr. M B Pradhan, First Class Sub-Judge of Thana, in the course of the proceedings this afternoon, when the petitions filed by Mr. Hussein Sheriff Kurlawalla, ratepayer, and Mr. A H Pirzada, Councillor, against the Chief Officer and the President of the Kurla Municipality respectively came up for hearing.

Mr. B H Shringarpure, for the Municipality, filed the written statements of the opponents. He gave an assurance that the subject of construction of the septic tank, etc., would not be further considered and the work will not be continued pending the decision of the petitions.

The notice issued by the Sub-Judge for the alleged disobedience of the court's order (after the interim injunctions were served on the opponents on July 14 last to stop the work of construction) also came up for hearing. Mr. Shringarpure explained that the Court's order was conveyed to the contractor and also inquiries were made on July 20 that no work was continued by the contractor, and said that the opponents would put in their affidavits at the next hearing, which was fixed for August 1.

Mr. V R Nachane appeared for the petitioners.

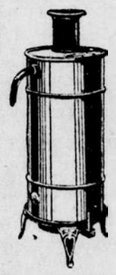
EUROPEAN WOMAN. FOUND DEAD

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Mrs. Kegan wife of Mr. Kegan of Burma Shell & Co., was found dead with her throat cut, at the Residence Park Street.

Mr. Kegan went out at 7 a.m. on duty and returning home discovered the murder.

The servant in Mr. Kegan's employ is reported to have surrendered to the police with a blood-stained knife. The motive of the crime is not ascertained yet.—United Press.



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CUSTOMS SHROFF ACQUITTED

No Evidence To Show He Tampered With Evidence

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday ordered the acquittal of S. S. Mondker, a Customs Shroff, who was charged with having attempted to remove the evidence of an offence alleged to have been committed by another Customs Shroff named Phadke.

The case for the prosecution was that on 23rd April last there was a shortage of Rs. 20,000 in the collection of Customs duty in charge of Phadke. The accused, it was stated, took Rs. 20,000 on April 24 to the Imperial Bank of India, Ltd., and put the amount in the cash box containing the remittance sent by the Customs on April 23.

A shroff of the Imperial Bank of India said that on April 27 or 28, he noticed Mondker meddling with the cash remittance sent by the Customs.

There was no evidence before the Court to show that the accused had tampered with the cash or had attempted to help Phadke as alleged by the prosecution and the Magistrate therefore acquitted the accused.

Mr. W. Manker, Police Prosecutor, for the Crown, Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

BRITISH GOODS WILL BE DUMPED

Karachi Protest Against Tariff Board's Recommendation

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, July 26.

The Secretary of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi, telegraphed to the Secretary, Commerce Department Government of India and Finance Member, protesting against the principle of lowering Protection Duty rather than revenue duty and undue preference by much lowering duties to several iron articles imported from Britain as recommended by the Tariff Board for Iron and Steel Industry.

The Chamber seriously apprehend the recommendations, if carried, would result in dumping by British manufacturers. The proposed reciprocity through free entry of pig iron into Britain for low duties on British sheets places British interests at a preponderating advantage. The Chamber urge no protective duties be imposed on steel hoops 1/8 1/16 inches and angle of thickness upto 1/4, inches not manufactured by Britain and neither in the consumers nor Tatas' interests. The removal of duties on structurals of the United Kingdom, and increase on continental are objectional and the Chamber urge remedial measures.

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Please ask for "Divine Gifts" with the details of your disease and the name of your birthday. Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

MOTOR SMASH IN FRERE ROAD

Baby Morris Badly Mauled By Tram Car: European Injured

There was a serious accident at the junction of Frere Road and Fort Street, between a motor-car and a tramcar this afternoon.

The motor-car, a Baby Morris, No. W-6074. The car was very badly damaged and the driver, a European, received slight injuries.

The Palton Road Police have been informed and investigations are proceeding.

SHAHPUR PLEADER FINED Rs. 5

(From Our Correspondent.)
KALYAN, July 25.

Yeshwant Rupaji Gaekwad, a Mukhtyar pleader of Shahpur, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, on a charge of having travelled without ticket from Poona to Kalyan on June 21 last.

The accused was ordered to pay Rs. 1/10 as railway fare.

The Magistrate granted the accused's request for eight days' time to pay the fine.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

Luck Favours England Again In Test Cricket

(By J. C. MAITRA).

It has been aptly described in the English Press that "Mr. English Climate"—England's twelfth man—saved England from a crushing defeat in the Fourth Test Match. Had not rain interfered with the play as it did on the last day of the match, Australia would surely have emerged victorious by an innings at least. But it seems Dame Fortune is playing ducks and drakes with the Tourists' luck. In the second Test when things looked fairly bright and assuring, down came torrents of rain—not to stop the game altogether as it did on this occasion but only to ruin Australia's chances of forcing a draw, and to help England to an unexpected victory.

AUSTRALIANS ALL-ROUND SUPERIORITY

If results were to go purely on the weight of merits, the Australians would run out easy winners. They have by now proved their marked superiority in every department of the game. In the Third Test, an epidemic visited the Tourists' camp and they fought a heroic battle to keep the honours even. The fourth Test found them with victory in their grasp, despite the most strenuous efforts of the English selectors and players to wrest it from them. What they all failed to achieve in solid combination, Jupiter, Pluvirus did it for them single-handed.

POSITION REMAINS INTERESTING

On the whole, the position remains in an interesting stage. With the score even and the final match to be played to a finish, a definite decision on the rubber is certain. Had the Australians won the Fourth Test and the Fifth had gone to England, the result would have remained indecisive which few would have looked upon with pleasure. Of course, that is no consolation to the Tourists for the deprivation of the honour of an asured victory. It is just as well that they might have won the rubber by a bigger margin than it is now possible for them to make. However, England has every reason to be grateful for the ultimate result of the match.

ENGLISH SELECTORS OUT AFISHING

Dissatisfied with the bowling performance of Allan, Clark and Hopwood the Selectors went about the country with a fishing net in hand. Ultimately they pitched up T. B. Mitchell, the Derbyshire slow spin bowler who showed excellent form against Middlesex early in the week by capturing six wickets for 56 runs. Hopwood was retained while Allan and Clark were given free leave. As Sutcliffe was declared "hors-de-combat." W. Keeton of Nottinghamshire who had knocked up a double century against Worcester in the same week, was called upon to fill up the vacancy.

ENGLAND'S FAILURE WITH BAT

Although England won the toss for the third time in succession and went out to bat on a "feather bed" wicket, as remarked by Wyatt, the English skipper, they failed to reproduce anything like the form they showed in the Third Test. They were all dismissed for 200 runs, six of them going out 65 only. Not a single batsman could reach the half century mark. Walters' 44 was the highest in the innings and from the first a progressive decline in scoring was noticed up to the last. Bowes going out for a duck.

WOODFUL DISPROVES MR. SEWELL

In his comments on the Third Test Mr. Sewell severely criticised Woodful and his slow bowlers for cramming the fielders round the wicket when the latter were in charge of the attack. He tried to prove his charge by parading statistics as to the number of boundaries given away by them. Ordinarily his contention would receive general approval. But Grimmett and O'Reilly disproved the accepted theory in this match —to his consternation, no doubt. The former produced a bag of 4 wickets for 57 runs and the latter 3 for 46, with 11 and 16 maidens in 30.4 and 35 overs.

SENSATIONAL BOWLING BY BOWES.

When Australia went in to bat, thick clouds were hovering round and it was apparently getting dark. Although they made a cautious start, the end of day saw three of their batsmen including Brown and Woodfull falling victims to Bowes. 39 for 3—a sensational start, indeed! High hopes were raised in the English minds to see an utter collapse of the tourists in the second day of the match. But they had counted without their hosts, so to speak and soon realised the strength and vigour of the Australian batting.

A RECORD-BREAKING PARTNERSHIP

Bradman who gave a foretaste of his true form the other day, while playing against Yorkshire in which he put on 140, became associated with Ponsford, and the two proceeded to punish the English bowlers mercilessly. Ponsford thrashed in a steady manner, what time Bradman slogged in his own inimitable way. They might have continued their merry career 'ad infinitum' had not Ponsford cut his own short by hitting the wicket Batting for 335 minutes, they carried the total to 427 for the fourth wicket—a record partnership of 388 runs!

PONSFORD'S 181.

Ponsford was unfortunate in losing his wicket when he was within easy reach of a double century. His score of 181 included 19 hits to the boundary. The Ponsford-Bradman partnership overshadows the record for any partnership in Tests between England and Australia, and England and South Africa, the previous best having been 323, scored by Jack Hobbs and Wilfred Rhodes at Melbourne for the first wicket in the 1911-12 Tests.

BRADMAN IN HIS BEST

As was expected, the Australians took out a hitting out expedition. No sooner than Bradman reached his individual third century, he opened his shoulders to unadulterated slogging, which saw the end of his career before he could eclipse Hammond's record of 336, scored in the New Zealand Test of 1933 or his own of 334 scored at Leeds in the 1930 Test. Bradman was at the wicket for 425 minutes to knock up 304 which included 2 sixes and 43 fours.

A LEAD OF 384 RUNS

The remaining batsmen threw away their wickets in their attempt to force up the total. The close of their innings saw 584 runs to their credit, with a lead of 384 runs over their opponents.

Bowes and Verity were the only bowlers who could capture any wicket. The former bagged six wickets for 142 runs and the latter three for 113. Bowes 13 maidens in 50 overs and Verity's 15 in 46 showed that, despite the huge score put on by Ponsford and Bradman, they were not negligible factors against them.

ENGLAND'S STONE-WALLING TACTICS

Faced with such a huge deficit and a heavy defeat staring in the face England's batsmen resorted to stone-walling tactics almost from the start. They played with great caution and took few risks. At the end of the third day, their score stood at 188 for 4 wickets, Walters 45 and Wyatt 44 being the chief contributions. Hammond was unfortunately run out when seemed set for a good score. However, things looked pretty black for England when stumps were drawn.

RAIN TO ENGLAND'S RESCUE

Again rain came to England's rescue. The deluge made it impossible for the match to be finished. An attempt was made to play. But it proved futile. The English batsmen defended their wickets stolidly—so much so that Ames scored only 8 runs in a a stay of 40 minutes at the wicket. The match was abandoned when the score was 229 for 6 wickets, Hendren contributing 42 and Leyland 49 not out. Grimmet and O'Reilly captured 3 and 2 wickets respectively for 72 and 88 runs. The final Test will commence on the 18th proximo.

Hunger Sows Seeds Of Awakening

BIRTH OF NEW SPIRIT IN RAMPUR STATE

RECENT TROUBLES X-RAYED

(From A Special Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, July 23.

I have been talking to a friend of mine who is a resident of Rampur about the recent occurrences in the State and naturally asked him his opinion about the origin of the trouble

"In one word", he said, "the cause of all this trouble is poverty."

He gave vivid details of the incredible poverty of the subjects of Rampur, how there are thousands of families living on one meal a day, how there is little education, less sanitation. The Rampur peasant, he said, is perhaps the poorest human being in the world and the poverty of people living in the town is still more indescribable. The lack of education had made the Rampuri to suffer all miseries that befell him with a patience that was akin to abject helplessness.

SEEDS OF DISCONTENT.

"But there is a limit to every thing", said my friend, 'and the last straw on the camel's back was the policy of the new ruler to employ outsiders in increasing numbers on high posts and to turn out hundreds of small-salaried servants of the State. The State has few industries to speak of, little business of any kind and these men were illiterate and ignorant They could not go and seek employment in British India for they knew no art or craft to earn their living in a commercial or industrial town. For generations they and their families had lived on their meagre salaries and prayed for the long life and prosperity of the Nawab. And now they had been thrown out of employment to be replaced by a few non-Rampuris drawing fat salaries. And these big guns brought with them smaller guns which were duly installed in smaller offices thereby unseating some more local men. Unemployment thus grew and the seeds of discontent were sown for the first time in the State.

THE EDUCATED YOUTH.

Though higher education in the State is almost next to nil, a few middle-class families had got their sons educated, mostly at the Aligarh University. They had lived in an academic atmosphere reading about and discussing the new ideas and thoughts about society, politics, democracy. Most dangerous material in a place where mediaeval conditions still hold unchallenged sway! They came back to their State, with new.—and dangerous—ideas, many to face unemployment, and saw that men from outside the State with less educational qualifications were being given high administrative posts in the State. They saw how a large part of the State revenue was being spent on the private expenditure of the ruler and his family, and much of the rest went to pay the salaries of high-paid officers from British India.

BRAINS OF MOVEMENT.

Being used in college to thinking in terms of democracy and self-government, they found in Rampur an absence of any vestige of public institutions. When they compared the conditions prevailing in the State with those of the neighbouring districts they could not help coming to the conclusion that the difference lay in the fact that in Rampur the revenues were supposed to be the private income of the ruler to be spent on himself and little was spent on public works. There was little education, less sanitation, small attempt to foster some industries and no heed was paid to the growing unemployment. The reaction on these few educated, unemployed youths was natural. They served as the brain of the movement of discontent.

POPULACE AWAKES.

Even the ignorant understand the logic of hunger and unemployment. Hence the discontent spread in Rampur and a number of demonstrations were held and the demands of the public were put forth. These included the employment of the residents of the State, introduction of compulsory primary education, curtailment of the privy purse, introduction of industrial schemes to better the economic condition of the people and reduction in the top-heavy administration of the State so that more money can be spent on public institutions and schemes. Such a change has been brought about in the people that they now openly criticise the lavish expenditure of the young ruler and assert that the public revenues must primarily be spent for the welfare of the public and not for the private pleasure of the ruler.

This may not sound revolutionary to many living in British India, but in an Indian State it shows the birth of a new spirit unknown there till now."

The attack on the State jail by an infuriated mob, my friend tells me, was a pure accident much regretted by the leaders of the party of discontent who want to carry on a non-violent agitation.

NOT AN ISOLATED EXAMPLE.

Rampur is not an isolated example. In every Indian State there are visible signs of awakening and the State subjects are slowly realizing their miserable condition. And when they see how their rulers spend the money earned by the toiling peasants of the States they cannot but protest against the order of things. I have myself visited Rampur and know in what miserable poverty its population is steeped. And yet its ruler is touring in Europe and America with a retinue larger than any that accompanies a European monarch. His State is equal in area to a small district of British India which is governed by a Collector and a few other officials. But his State must have seven Ministers,—each drawing a salary between one thousand and two thousand—, several Judges of the High Court, a large Personal Staff consisting of A.D.Cs, Secretaries, etc. He has a fleet of cars which H. M. King George may well envy and palaces which look from inside like all the art museums of Europe collected together. The contract of the present tour has been given to Thomas Cook, I understand, for ten lakhs and every month a couple of lakhs more is sent to the touring ruler from the State.

Rampur, as I said, is by no means an isolated example. Same conditions are prevailing in several other States. One only wonders how long this system will last more.

HAJ PILGRIMS AND SHIPPING ACT

Arrangements For Inoculation And Vaccination

Bombay, July 26.

The Director of information, Bombay, writes:—

Under the recent amendments to the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 no pilgrim to the Hedjaz is allowed to go on board a pilgrim ship unless he is in possession of medical certificates showing that such pilgrim (a) has been inoculated against cholera within six months before the inspection, and (b) has been vaccinated against small-pox within five years before the inspection.

In order to enable the pilgrims to comply with the above requirements arrangements have already been made at the Ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta for their vaccination against small-pox and inoculation against cholera. It was, however, recommended by the Haj Committee that such operations should be primarily performed before a pilgrim leaves his own district. The Government of Bombay in pursuance of this suggestion, which has been accepted by the Government of India, have directed the Surgeon-General to make suitable arrangements for the purpose.

VERIFICATION.

The Government of India consider that in order to ensure the validity of a certificate, some system of verification is necessary in the case of certificates not issued by recognised authorities. They are of the opinion that no certificate should be accepted as valid by the officer making an inspection of pilgrim unless it is—

(a) issued by a Civil Surgeon or by a District or Municipal Medical Officer of Health, or

(b) issued by a registered medical practitioner other than a Civil Surgeon or District or Municipal Medical Officer of Health and countersigned by such an officer.

They are further of the opinion—

(i) that certificates of vaccination and inoculation should be issued to pilgrims free of charge by Civil Surgeons and Municipal or District Medical Officers of Health, and

(ii) that where a certificate is issued by any other registered medical practitioner, it should be the duty of such registered medical practitioner to obtain on it the countersignature of a Civil Surgeon or of a District or Municipal Medical Officer of Health, before the certificate is handed over to the pilgrim.

GOVT. ACCEPTS PROCEDURE.

The Bombay Government have accepted this procedure and have directed that it should be followed. The cost of providing arrangements for vaccination and inoculation will, of course, be borne by the local bodies and Government, as the case may be.

Moreover, they have ordered that the officers authorised to issue pilgrim passes should refuse to issue such passes to the pilgrims proceeding to the Hedjaz via India unless they produce the necessary immunisation certificates.

AHMEDNAGAR TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, July 23.

The annual general meeting of the Nagar Taluka Congress Committee was held in Garud Hall at 5 p.m. on Sunday last.

About 450 members were present.

More than 1,000 members have been enrolled in the Ahmednagar City alone.

NEW RECORD FOR 500 METRES

American Beats Italian's Figures Established In 1929

STOCKHOLM, July 26.

Ben Eastman of America has established a new world's record for 500 metres of 1 minute 2 4/5 seconds, beating the Italian Tavernari's record of 1 minute 3 seconds established in 1929.—Reuter.

U. S. QUALIFY FOR CHALLENGE ROUND

Australia Beaten In Inter-Zone Final Of Davis Cup

LONDON, July 25.

America beat Australia in the inter-zone final of the Davis Cup and will now meet England in the challenge round, beginning at Wimbledon on July 28.

At Wimbledon, the match between Wood and Crawford, which had to be postponed yesterday owing to rain, Wood leading at 6—3, 9—7, and 0—15, in the first game of the third set, was continued to-day. It ended in a victory for Wood 6—3, 9—7, 4—6, 4—6, 6—2.

Crawford opened brilliantly today, showing remarkable stroke production. He was placing to the corners and side lines with great precision, which completely non-plussed Wood, who made a ragged start.

Wood began to fight back in the fourth set, the third game going to nine deuces on his own service. Crawford, however, was still the master and won the set at 6—4 to draw level with the American.

In a desperate last set, Wood, playing a champion-like game, beat Crawford with most accurate low shots.

Shields did not have much difficulty in disposing of McGrath in the fifth and last match of the inter-zone final, winning in straight sets: 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

Shields played brilliant tennis, and with his terrific service and good all-round court play, he led 4—1 in the first set. McGrath was unable to reproduce his form against Wood and netted the simplest of returns, but grew quite desperate in the third set, and revealed flashes of greatness.

He went 4—4 but was unable properly to hold Shields's cannonball services.

The other results were:—

Lott and Stoefen beat Crawford and Quist: 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Crawford beat Shields: 6—1, 6—2, 12—10.

McGrath beat Wood: 7—5, 6—4, 1—6, 9—7.—Reuter.

ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Reception Committee of the 48th Plenary Sessions of the Congress to be held in Bombay in October 1934, has decided to hold a Khadi Ani And Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition at the time of the said Session of the Congress.

The Committee have decided that every encouragement should be afforded to products of purely Swadeshi Industries (except Mill Cloth and cloth made of mill yarn), in the Exhibition.

It has also been sought to give special facilities and encouragement to small and cottage industries.

Persons and firms desirous of exhibiting their manufacture and products and also desirous of taking stalls in the said Exhibition are hereby requested to communicate with the Secretaries, Exhibition Sub-Committee, Congress House, Girgaum, Bombay.

TANSA LAKE MAY OVERFLOW

Water Level Reaches Highest Point

There was a marked increase in the water level of the Tansa Lake and during the week ending 21st July it reached to 32,384 million gallons thus, almost reaching the highest point.

The total capacity of the Lake is 35,604 millon gallons and it is hoped within a week or two, it would be overflowing.

It is strange however, that the Vehar Lake, whose total capacity is 9,120 million gallons is not yet overflowing although it received 53 inches rain so far, against 47 inches by the Tansa Lake.

G. K. Union's New Offices

The President Mr. Abdul Majid writes to say that the Head Office of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has been shifted to Indira Building, Poibavadi, Parel since 26th instant and requests all persons concerned to take note of the changed address.

Out To Make Congress Unique Success

R. C. Head-Quarters Present Appearance Of Bee Hive

The Congress House, the Headquarters of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress has been buzzing with activity for the last few days.

Those who have been visiting the Headquarters, would not fail to get the impression that the officials of the Reception Committee are out to make the October session of the Congress a unique success.

The different Sub-Committees of the Reception Committee have been meeting, practically everyday and discussing the preliminaries regarding their respective branch of work.

VOLUNTEER CAMP.

It is understood that the Volunteer Board has been very active, specially during the last four days, and more than 600 male volunteers have already been enrolled. Arrangements for opening a Training Camp for the officers are in progress.

1,000 R. C. MEMBERS ENROLLED

The enrolment of the members of the Reception Committee has been going on and the Offices of the Committee have so far received applications for membership from more than a thousand persons.

The Finance Sub-Committee has also been active and it is understood that so far its efforts have brought in Rs. 40,000, including several promises.

PANDAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Pandal Committee has also been active with its work. That the Congress would be held in the open space of ground behind the Churchgate Station is definitely decided upon. The H. Q. of the Reception Committee have written to the Bombay Government and reliable information received goes to show, that the Government will give permission to the Reception Committee to hold the Congress there.

The other Sub-Committees also have been meeting, and though definite shape has not been given to their discussions, it transpires that every Sub-Commitee is having a healthy competition with the other, regarding the progress of work.

MEMBERS OF WORKING COMMITTEE.

The following have been elected by the respective Sub-Committee's to the Working Committee of the Reception Committee:—

General Purposes Committee:—Mr. G. Viswanath.

Reception Committee.—Mr. Jethmal Narandas.

Requirements Committee.—Mr. J. J. Choksy.

President's Reception Committee.—Mr. Hiralal Dave.

Exhibition Committee.—Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

Mess Committee.—Mr. Gokalbhai Bhat.

Pandal Committee.—Mr. S. K. Pupala.

Accommodation Committee.—Mr. Manibhai Desai.

Ticket Sub-Committee.—Mr. Ramdas Pratap.

Music and Entertainment.—Mrs. Hansa Meha.

Finance.—Mr. Ratilal Gandhi.

The following telegram has been received by Mr. Tayeb Sheik from Baba Narsinghdas of Rajasthan Sandesh, Ajmer:—

"Send details health and programme".

WILL VICEROY INTERVENE?

Allegations Against Jhabua Ruler

The Joint Secretary of the Central India States' People's Conference, Khandwa, (Camp Bombay) writes:

The following telegram has been sent on Thursday to His Excellency the Viceroy, who is on a short visit to Indore, by the Rajputana and Central India workers who assembled on Thursday at "Veerbhoomi" Office under the Presidentship of Pandit Niranjan Sharma Ajit to protest against the actions of the Jhabua Ruler.

"Rajputana and Central India people very much perturbed over the administration of Jhabua State's Ruler and slowness of Political Department. Situation demands immediate intervention".

Male Teachers In The R. C. T. Institution

The following telegram has been sent to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, by Mr. Abdul Karim Lakhani, President of the public meeting of Muslims held on Sunday:—

I as president of the public meeting of Bombay Muslims held on 22nd instant, at Abdul Rehman Street Dhokajamatkhana to protest against the appointment of male teachers in R. C. T. Institution by the Schools Committee, Bombay, have been authorized by the meeting to request you, sir, to kindly withhold your sanction to Schools Committee for the said appointment because it would be direct infringement of the Commandments of Holy Islam inasmuch as the girls who attend the R. C. T. Institution are all over 15 years of age Detailed copy of the proceedings and resolutions follows by post.

Puri "Jagadguru" In Bombay?

A correspondent wires from Guntakal as follows:—

His Holiness Puri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Maharaj is reaching Bombay on Thursday (26th) morning six for Chaturmasya.—A. P.

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 1, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 14, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 24, 1303
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.
High Water: 12.41
Low Water: 5.55, 18.54.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Closed Meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel. 1-30 p.m. Rotarian F. E. James, M.L.A., on "Rotary International Convention at Detroit."

SATURDAY, July 28.

S. S. Rajputana, with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

MR. PITTIE RESIGNS.

Mr. Madanlal Pittie has resigned the secretaryship and membership of the various Sub-Committees of the Congress Reception Committee to which he was elected by the Executive Council, as he will not be in Bombay, during the time of the Congress Session.

THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. Ardeshir N. Bilimoria Editor "The Cherag" Navsari will lecture in Gujrati at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Zoroastrian Mysteries.

C. K. P. SAMAJ

Under the auspices of the C. K. P. Samaj, Parel, the Baji Prabhu Deshpande Punyatithi will be celebrated to-day (Friday) at Parel High School Building at Poibawadi Parel at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

IDEAL ENGLISH SCHOOL.

A grand variety show will be staged by Professor Vora and his pupils along with the students of The Ideal English School, in aid of the said school to-day (Friday).

"C" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The monthly flag salutation and opening ceremony of the new office of the C Ward D. C. Committee will be performed on Sunday next at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chhotalal Bhuvan, Opposite Old Telegraph Office, Kalbadevi Road, by Sjt. S. K. Patil, General Secretary, B.P.C.C. who is coming out of Visapur Prison, on Saturday.

GRAND VARIETY SHOW.

A Grand Variety Show in aid of the Ideal English School will be held today (Friday) at 9 p.m., (S.T.) in the Bhangwadi Theatre, Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

S. S. Pres: Monroe V-34 will sail at 3-0 p.m. on Friday the 27th inst. instead of at 5-0 p.m. as intimated.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Taijin Maru" left Colombo on July 25 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 30 via Tuticorin.

Clan Line Steamer Hesperia left the Suez on the 25th morning Steamer Clan Macphee left the Suez on the evening of Tuesday July 24.

"B" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Committee of "B" Ward Congress Committee will be held at "B" Ward Congress Committees Office Kharek Bazar on Saturday July 28 at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.)

FLAG SALUTATION IN 'F' WARD.

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee "The National Flag Salutation" will be held on Sunday next at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the open maidan Opp. Vithal Mandir Wadala Sjt. Jinabhai P. Joshi, will preside, Sjts. Abid Alli Jafarbhai C. K. Narayan Swami, S. B. Mahadeshwar M. V. Kulkarni and others will speak.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of the French Police". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Mystery of Mr. X". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Working Man". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Broadway to Hollywood". Daily at 6-10 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"I am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Fugan-e-Aola". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince"' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.

EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Krishnarjun Yudhha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

AKOLA DISTRICT HINDU SABHA CONFERENCE.

Dr. M. B. Velkar is elected to preside at the Akola District Hindu Sabha Conference to be held on the 29th instant, at Akola.

Mr. A. P. Athalye President of the Akola Municipality is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

3 ARTS ASSAM FLOOD VARIETY SHOW.

3 Arts Assam Flood Grand Variety Show will be held at Town Hall on Sunday 29th instant at 5-15 p.m. The artists who have volunteered to perform are, R. Pandit Manker of Benares Mr. Reubens will give a Red Indian Dance Mohammad Hashim of Calcutta and Ahmad Dilawar and a Harijan will Sing Kawali Mira Devi will render Sagar Mit a Spanish dance and others. Tickets on Sunday will be obtainable from 10 a.m. at the Town Hall.

BIHAR RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The second meeting of the Bihar Central Relief Committee will be held at 2 p.m. at Patna on Friday, (3rd August). The agenda for the meeting will be as follows:—(1) To consider the report of work and accounts of the B.C.R.C. up to the 30th June, 1934. (2) To consider the future programme of work. and (3) Any other matter that may be duly brought up before the meeting.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Mission will conduct the weekly public class at Batliboi Institute at 3-30 p.m. to-day and at the Ashram on Sunday at 9 a.m.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meetings Of Sub-Committees At Congress House To-day (Friday)

Water Supply and Sanitation Sub-Committee 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Decoration Sub-Committee 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Medical Sub-Committee 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Lighting and Broadcasting Sub-Committee 7 p.m. (S.T.)
Volunteer Sub-Committee 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

2500 SARIS FOR ASSAM'S NAKED SISTERS

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The Bombay Humanitarian League in a letter to Shrimati Amrit Kaur have announced a donation of 500 saris for the naked sisters of Assam.

FROM MULJI JETHA MARKET

The Mulji Jetha Market cloth merchants have donated 2000 saris for Assam Flood Relief and 7 bales have been booked to Calcutta direct from the market.

For Flood Relief

Sirdar Jamiat Singh writes:—

The following articles were received at Jer Mahal on Wednesday:—

	Saris	Clothing
Students' collection	30	
Mira Devi through Atiya Begum,	4	
Mrs. Kamalabai, Nariman Sukul Through Atiya Begum	3	3
Seth Ratilal N. Mehta	5	2
Mr. Balwant Singh	8	
Shrimati A. Kaur	1	
Total receipts	Saris 632	Cothing 489

78 saris were sent to Gauhati Flood Relief Committee.

The following cash was received:

	Rs.
Dr. Miss Jhirad C. M. O. Cama Hospital D through Atiya Begum	20
Mr. Nusserwanji M. Sethna through Atiya Begum	15
Syed Nisar Ali Shah through Atiya Begum	10
Seth Marfatia Chandoolal Goods clerk, Kalol	10
Mr. Babaji Murlidhar Goods Clerk, Kalol,	10
Total cash received up to date Rs. 377-3-0.	

B.P.C.C. & FLOOD RELIEF.

The General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. writes.—

Contributions for the Assam flood-stricken people, both in coin and kind will be received at the B.P.C.C. office and the offices of the Ward Congress Committees. The contributors are requested not to pay or deliver anything without receiving receipts for the same from authorised persons.

ACQUITTED OF ALLEGED FORGERY

Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions acquitted Rajaram Ramchandra Chawathe on the jury unanimously finding him not guilty on charges of forgery and using a forged document.

It was alleged by the prosecution that the accused's advertisement in the papers that he wanted an accountant. The complainant, Shridhar Sadashiv Joshi, who offered his services, was engaged by the accused on his depositing Rs. 300 in the bank. As the complainant did not get his salary, he resigned. After some time, when he went to withdraw the deposit amount from the bank, he found that Rs. 275 had already been withdrawn. It was alleged that the accused had withdrawn the amount by a forged cheque.

Mr. Y. B. Rege who appeared with Mr. Mengle for the defence contended that at the time when the money was alleged to be withdrawn, the complainant was with the accused in the latter's office.

Indian Merchants Chamber And Assembly Elections

A Bombay Govt. Gazette notification states:—

The Local Government is pleased to appoint the following fresh dates for the publication of the electoral roll of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau Constituency of the Legislative Assembly, as specified below:—

Wednesday, 15th August 1934: First publication of the electoral roll. (Regulation II, 2 (1).)

Saturday, 15th September 1934: Second publication of the electoral roll. (Regulation II, 5 (3).)

For Hedjaz Pilgrims

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—The Government of Bombay have instructed all the Civil Surgeons, District Medical Officers and the Health Officers of the Ports of Bombay and Karachi to provide for the Free vaccination and inoculation by Government medical authorities of pilgrims proceeding on pilgrimage to Iraq and Persia. A similar concession exists in regard to pilgrims going to the Hedjaz via Iraq.

Dewas Sets Example

(From A Correspondent)

DEWAS, (By Mail).

His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas Junior has decided to curtail by 40 per cent. his Palace and Household expenses. In the present depleted condition of State resources His Highness' example is greatly appreciated in his recent Coronation ceremony and in the marriage ceremony of his daughter.

11 STUDENTS DEBARRED

Reprehensible Practices In Examinations

The Registrar of the Bombay University writes:—

The following students of the University of Bombay having been found guilty of using unfair means in an attempt either to pass or to help others to pass certain examinations held during the last University examination season, are debarred from appearing at any examination of the University of Bombay for the number of years shown against each:—

1.	H D Bode	7 years.
2.	Piloo Dhalla	7 years.
3.	Soli Mistry	7 years.
4.	D H Dadabhoy	6 years.
5.	R H Dadabhoy	6 years.
6.	E S Lawyer	6 years.
7.	S R Aibless	6 years.
8.	J P Panthaky	6 years.
9.	Hariram Kishindas Menda	10 years.
10.	Jayantilal Lallubhai Khandwala	10 years.
11.	Shantichand M. Shroff	10 years.

The practices followed by these students were so reprehensible that the Syndicate resolved to communicate this decision to all the Universities in India and in the United Kingdom, the Public Services Commission of India, the Bar Councils in India, the Council of Legal Education in England, the Scottish and Irish Bars, the High Commissioner in England, and other educational institutions and authorities.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments Notifications

With Effect from the 12th May 1934:—

Mr. V. V. Gadkari, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, vice Mr. S. A. Hattyangadi seconded.

Mr. P. C. Divanji, Officiating Joint First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, vice Mr. D. T. Chaubal seconded.

Mr. T. E. Waterfield, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Satara, under training.

Mr. B. D. Mirchandani, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Ahmedabad, under training.

Mr. V. N. Sardesai, I.C.S., on reversion, to do duty as Assistant Judge, Nasik, under training.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan vice Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. M. A. Bhave, LL.M., transferred.

Mr. M. A. Bhave, on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. N. N. Master, proceeding on leave.

Mr. V. R. Mangalvedhekar, on relief, to officiate temporarily as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. H. K. Chainani.

Rao Saheb Balkrishna Ramchandra Deshmukh to be District Deputy Collector, Satara, vice Mr. V. N. Sardtsai, I. C. S.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dhondo Mule to be District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, vice Mr. C. N. Millard.

Mr. M. E. Guider, Superintendent, Bombay City Police, to be Supervisor, Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, from 1st October, 1934.

The services of Mr. H. M. Patel, I.C.S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, from 6th July, 1934.

Mr. C. N. Millard, District Deputy Collector, Sholapur, is granted leave on average pay for five months out of India from 3rd October, 1934.

The following appointments on the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, are made:—

(1) Mr. E. Ingoldby, Officiating Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, to be a member vice Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart.

(2) Engineer Commander W. Richardson, to be a member vice Mr. E. J. M. Hudson.

Mr. K. R. Gunjikar, I.E.S., Professor of Mathematics, Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is granted leave up to 9th November, 1934.

Major S. R. Prall, M.D., to be Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Major T. A. Doran, M.D., Ch.B., I.M.S., to officiate as Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital, Bombay, from 11th June, 1934.

Dr. S. B. Cooper, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), to be Honorary Visiting Surgeon at St. George's Hospital, Bombay, for two years from the date he assumes the duties of the post.

Dr. C. A. Amesur, to be Honorary Surgeon at the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, for one year, from the date from which he assumes charge of the post, vice Mr. S. R. Jogiekar, appointed as Associate Professor of Surgery, Grant Medical College, and Honorary Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. H. A. Vakil, Barrister-at-Law, to be Master and Assistant Prothonotary, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay.

Mr. Tahir Ali Fatehi, B.A., LL.B., to be First Assistant Master, His Majesty's High Court, Bombay.

BLOW TO BOMBAY'S SILK TRADE

Will Govt. Stop This Heavy Smuggling

The Bombay Silk Merchants Association has sent the following telegram to the Commerce of the Government of India:

Silk Merchants Association regret that inspite of repeated protests smuggling of silk and artificial silk goods still continues on a large scale. Large shipments are made to Cutch direct and also to Pondicherry and Karrikal. Large quantities are transhipped even from Bombay to Pondicherry and from Pondicherry these goods are smuggled into British India by Post parcels and many other ways. Many parcels are received in Bombay Calcutta and other important markets from Chandanagar and Yunan.

ABUSE OF CONCESSIONS.

It is believed that some French officials abuse the concessions granted to them. Goods are often transhipped to Cutch via Okha. Please take drastic actions to stop this evasion of import duties and heavy smuggling. Local trade is being ruined in Bombay and merchants patience is sorely tried having to pay duties and storing goods in godowns. They resort to selling these goods out and out from Bonded Warehouses with the result that Government are the greatest sufferers in revenue.

MAKE THEM PENAL.

The last resource is o make these offences penal and deterrent fines imposed and those involved dealt with severely because even merchants of good standing are found engaged in this trade of smuggling.

Indian Student Tourists At Geneva

BOMBAY, July 26.

The party of Indian students and teachers now in Europe under tour-scheme organised by the International Student Service, visited Geneva and the League of Nations according to a cable received in Bombay.

They were received by Mr. Pelt, on behalf of the Secretary General of the League and Mr. A. C. Chatterjee of the Information Section. Mr. Chatterjee entertained them to tea later.

The group expressed appreciation of the reception given to them.—A. P.

TILAK DEATH ANNIVERSARY

Public Meeting At Chowpatty On Wednesday

Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. a public meeting will be held at Choupati on Wednesday, August 1, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to celebrate the 14th death anniversary of late Lokmanya Tilak.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside and Messrs. Abdur Rehman Mitha, Mulraj Karsondas, Miss Safia Somji and others will speak.

Mr. Tyeb Shaikh

In course of a statement to the press Mr. Tayeb Sheikh states the following:—

It is rather unfortunate, I am ill and weak when I am released from prison and back to Bombay after a long time of absence. A large number of my friends all over the country are daily making inquiries as to my health. The present crisis in the Nationalist movement and the critical situation in the Labour movement in India and particularly in Bombay demand of me that I cannot afford to be in bed and must recover soon.

Medically I am advised by Dr. Padbidri who examined me to take complete rest until the time I am fully cured. I am sorry I cannot answer these friends or personally see them. Therefore, I take this opportunity of thanking them as well as those who kindly contributed to the payment of my fine (Rs. 380) to which along with 2 years' of R.I. I was sentenced for sedition in 1932.

Labour Leader Gets Day's Jail And Rs. 300 Fine

Mirajkar Found Guilty Of Inciting Workers To Commit Acts Of Violence

S. S. Mirajker, a Labour leader was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 in default six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Oscar, H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Thursday.

As a sequel to a speech delivered by Mr. Mirajker at a meeting in the Labour area, which was attended by about 100 people, he was charged with having incited the workers to commit theft with acts of violence.

"INCITEMENT TO LOOT."

The Magistrate dealt at length in his judgment with the imputations contained in the passages which the prosecution contended clearly incited the workers to loot the banks, Bania shops and Grain godowns, and held that the speech did tend to incite and in fact rouse the men to commit such acts and found the accused guilty.

Mr. C. B. Velker, Police prosecutor urged that the Court should pass a deterrent sentence.

Mr. Talpade pleaded in mitigation that although the accused had made such a speech, no Banks, Bania shops or Grain Godowns had been looted.

POLICE CHIEF'S ORDER.

Mr. Velker—That was because the Commissioner of Police passed an order prohibiting the workers entering certain areas.

Magistrate: was the order passed as a result of this speech?—No. (Laughter).

The Magistrate observed that the main part of the speech was to help the workers to unite and he failed to see anything wrong in advocating a dole system being adopted. The accused was entitled to hold certain views, but the offence lay in asking others to put them into practice.

Mr. Talpade said that it was in evidence that the only person who appeared to be excited was the accused in the meeting. This speech was made 3 months prior to the General strike and was intended to help the worker to shake off his present indolent life and come up to the standard of other workers throughout the world.

"HOT-HEADED YOUNG MAN."

The Magistrate was of the opinion that the accused was a hot-headed young man and in his enthusiasm had given speech to some of his thoughts in an imprudent way.

Mr. Velker said if only a fine was imposed it will have no effect on the accused as the money would probably come from the funds of the Labour party.

Magistrate: Yes it effects the party chest and the Party will insist on seeing that their funds are not frittered away in this manner.

Orders were then passed as above.

Mr. C. B. Velker, appeared for the prosecution—Mr. N. M. Talpade defended the accused.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Decade Of Useful Activities

The tenth Annual General Meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, was held at Sir Vithaldas Thakersey Memorial Building on Thursday evening.

Rai Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta presided.

The Chairman in reviewing the work of the year said that the Institute had successfully done the propaganda work such as holding lectures, having excursions and forming organisations of the new societies in the Fort area, inspite of financial difficulties. Although little work was turned out in organising new societies, the Managing Committee of the Institute said the Chairman, hoped to the fare better in the coming year and appealed to the scotities who had not paid their subscriptions to pay them so as to enable the Institute to carry on its work in better and effective manner.

The Chairman wound up his speech by another appeal to the members to endeavour to advance co-optrative methods in all walks of life and suggest ways and means to that end, since the ultimate goal of co-operation was the happiness of millions through economic freedom of mankind.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and light refreshments.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER

Accused Remanded To Custody Till Aug. 9.

Ganpat Dhondu, who was arrested on Wednesday evening, was placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Thursday charged with attempted murder, robbery with the intention of causing death and abetment. The police applied for the remand of the suspect to police custody.

In their application, the police stated, that on the night of July 15, Eknath and 3 others waylaid Ramchandra Keshav Shirke on the Sheppard Road and robbed him of his coat and stabbed him.

It appears that on the night in question Eknath and the others waylaid Shirke and while the above suspect and Eknath stabbed him in the back the others removed the coat and made good their escape before the police arrived on the scene. The victim of the assault was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was treated.

The other suspects in the case were arrested two days after the incident and Ganpat was arrested on Wednesday.

The Magistrate remanded the suspect to police custody till August 9.

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LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
M-G-M'S SCOTLAND YARD THRILLER
MYSTERY OF Mr. X.
Starring ROBERT MONTGOMERY
OPENING TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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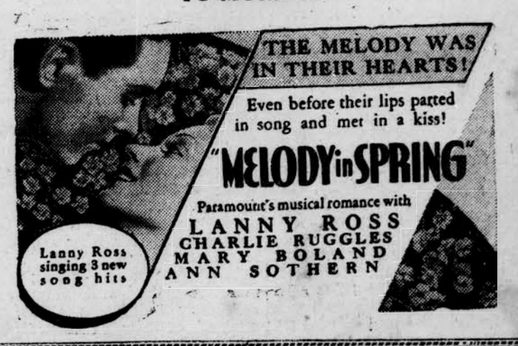
LAST NIGHT at 6-30 & 10 p.m
WARNER BROS. PRESENT
GEORGE Arliss "The WORKING MAN"
TO-MORROW
SUPER DOUBLE ATTRACTION

The Angel Voice of the Radio wanted to sin and suffer...so she broke her contract, and a lot of other things!
"PROFESSIONAL SWEETHEART"

ALSO WORLD'S HEAVY-WEIGHT BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP FIGHT
CARNERA vs. BAER

TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M. PATHE
Bombay's Cinema De Luxe
THE LASH THAT RIPPED ACROSS HIS FLESH NOW TEARS THE HEART OF BOMBAY!

TO-MORROW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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1934

WHAT IS SWADESHI?

The statement forwarded to the All-India Swadeshi Sangha and setting forth clearly Mahatma Gandhi's new direction for Swadeshi workers and its implications should remove many misconceptions that were given rise to by the recent publication of that formula without adequate reference to the context in which it was formulated. The direction itself stated that it was solely for the purpose of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh, that is to say, for the purpose of helping that body to support those Swadeshi industries which need its support most. With this proviso it "covers articles manufactured in India through small industries which are in need of popular education for their support and which will accept the guidance of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh in regulating prices and in the matter of the wages and welfare of labour under their control." This necessarily excludes articles manufactured through large and organised industries which, according to Gandhiji, are "in no need of the services of the All-India Swadeshi Sangh and which can or do command State aid."

Large Scale Industries

The new direction naturally embarrassed the All-India Swadeshi Sangha and a number of other similar institutions which had long been carrying on Swadeshi propaganda of a wider character with the active support of many Congressmen and with decided advantage to Swadeshi industries of all kinds. But some of the Swadeshi Leagues and their supporters utterly misunderstood Gandhiji's suggestion because they thought it to be meant as a sort of dictionary definition of Swadeshi, which, however, was far from Gandhiji's mind. In the present statement Gandhiji makes it quite clear that his formula "does not purport to cover the whole field of Swadeshi." He states further:

"The object of making this suggestion is not to decry major industries or to ignore the benefit those industries have bestowed and in future may bestow on the country. But a body like the Swadeshi Sangh need not become the self-appointed advertising agents of those industries as it has hitherto been. They have ample resources at their command, and they are well able to take care of themselves. The spirit of Swadeshi has been sufficiently generated, and it helps them without any effort of Swadeshi organisations. Thus, if they attempt to advertise the wares of large organised industries the only result will be to send up prices. This will be unjust to the consumer."

The gist of Gandhiji's views seems to be that while all Swadeshi goods are necessary for the country, institutions like the Swadeshi Sangha should leave the organised large scale industries to advertise their own goods, as they are strong enough to do so, and should confine their limited resources to the encouragement of small scale industries which need their support most.

A Special Duty

All things considered, we think that substantial adoption by the All-India Swadeshi Sangha of Gandhiji's formula will be an improvement upon its present activities. The formula need not be regarded as boycotting all products of large scale industries indiscriminately. Some of them need special support from the public for various reasons. It may be a workable plan for Swadeshi Sanghas to encourage, in special cases, the use of such goods to the extent their manufacturers are prepared to finance the propaganda, provided always that they scrupulously accept the conditions about Labour welfare and prices referred to in Gandhiji's formula. In any case it is clear that all Swadeshi Sanghas owe a special duty to the products of small scale industries that provide bread to millions of people in the villages. We are glad to learn that the Exhibition Committee of the forthcoming session of the Congress has decided to organise a special separate section for small industries and to give it special facilities.

Insult To India

The remarks made by Mr. S. K. Sinha, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, against Mr. H. K. Hales, M.P., and the observations of the High Court in criticism of those remarks were the subject of spirited interpellations in Parliament. We quite agree with Mr. Butler that Mr. Hales deserves congratulations on the results of his appeal. We are quite willing to endorse the high Court's opinion on the conduct of the Magistrate with reference to Mr. Hales' case. We go further. We concede the desirability, even the necessity, of a searching inquiry into the manner in which Mr. Sinha is alleged to deal with cases in his court.

But, having said all that we cannot help noting two things which arise out of the questions in the Commons. They have little to do with the individual case of Mr. H. K. Hales, although he has, unwittingly, we suppose, served as the provocation for them. Mr. Hall-Caine demanded the searching inquiry "in the interests of British subjects residing within Mr. Sinha's jurisdiction." And Colonel Wedgwood—a Labour M.P. and an old friend of India!—asked: "Are Magistrates entitled to make serious charges against the members of the House of Commons with impunity, particularly, when the charges are proved to be entirely unfounded." Colonel Wedgwood's question lays down, by implication, a general rule that, in India, judicial authority must regard M.P.'s—both innocent and erring—as above ordinary humanity. Mr. Hall-Caine goes further and demands that justice should be guided by racial discrimination. India cannot submit either to the gallant Colonel or Mr. Hall-Caine. And India regards their suggestions as an insult to her. And, with due deference to those of our countrymen who take pride more in their "Empire" than in their national patriotism, India is not going to brook such insults.

Millowners' Duty

Despite appearances to the contrary, there is acute discontent among the mill workers of Bombay as a result partly of the failure of the last General Strike and the inauguration by the millowners of their so-called standardised scheme of wages. Though the scheme has already come into force, some time must pass before its worst features are fully realised by the workers and the public. But it is clear as daylight even now that the general trend of the scheme is to drive down the wages even below their present low-level. In an exhaustive analysis of the scheme Mr. R.R. Bakhale shows that in the case of those workers, who will be put on the minimum wage basis, the earnings of the time workers and piece-workers, as compared with the December 1933 average earnings, will be reduced by 7.7 per cent. and 20 per cent. respectively, in addition to the 16.94 per cent. cut that had already taken place by the beginning of 1934. Mr. Bakhale shows further that the minimum wages prescribed for the time-workers are utterly inadequate and do not satisfy any of the tests by which they are generally determined. It is not at all surprising, therefore, to note that the workmen are unusually sullen and discontented. One cannot be too sure that the discontent will not take the form of active protest at an early date. It appears that only dissensions in Labour ranks prevent organised resistance to the ruthless reduction of wages.

We cannot believe that either Government or the millowners at all like the resentful mood of thousands of workers. But neither party seems disposed to do anything to conciliate them. The attitude of the Government in general towards Labour leaders is far from reassuring and is calculated only to aggravate the discontent among workmen. And the millowners seem supremely indifferent about the effects of their standardisation scheme. The Government are understood to have in hand a new Bill to deal with trade disputes. But its provisions, far from remedying the grievances of the workers, are a danger to their vital interests. The only way to prevent a recrudescence of the Labour trouble in the City is for the millowners to enhance their minimum wage on an adequate scale.

DIEHARDS OUT FOR LASKI'S BLOOD

His Moscow Speech On Revolution

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, July 14.
(By Air Mail).

A number of questions were asked in the House of Commons about the speeches of Professor Harold Laski, during his recent visit to Moscow. The Die-hard M.P.'s were all out for his blood. After a question by Mr. Goldie, Major Attlee, deputy leader of the Labour Party, defended Prof. Laski by saying that Prof. Laski's address was not given to the Communist Academy at Moscow as stated in Mr. Goldie's question, but to the Institute of Soviet Law. "It was," he said, "a defence of Parliamentary Government and was followed by a debate of five hours during which Professor Laski was attacked." Sir John Simon replied "I assume that Mr. Attlee has some special source of information" (Ironical Conservative cheers and cries of "Why not?" from the Labour members).

Professor & Freedom Of Opinion.

Captain MacDonald, another Conservative, later asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether in view of the fact that the London School of Economics, to which Prof. Laski is attached, is supported by a grant from the Government, he would take steps to indicate that the grant was not given with the object of facilitating activities of this kind. Mr. Duff Cooper, on behalf of the Government, replied that the Government's annual block of grant was given to the London University, which made allocations to its various schools and colleges. The London School of Economics did not receive a grant direct from the Government, and he saw no need to take any such action as was suggested.

Captain MacDonald: Is it not a fact that Professor Laski is an avowed Communist as well as of an alien origin? And why should he be allowed such facilities as those provided by the B. B. C. as well as the London School of Economics to spread his poisonous propaganda?

Sir Stafford Cripps: Is he aware that the charter of the London School of Economics expressly provides complete freedom for professors and lecturers to express political opinions outside the School, and will he not resist the tendency to try to curtail this freedom?

Mr. Maxton: Is not the gentleman referred to a perfectly respectable member of the party which composes his Majesty's Opposition?

Maxton's question provoked plentiful of laughter and the Minister did not rise to add anything to his earlier statement, in spite of the fact that half a dozen

(Continued on Page 10)

AUSTRIAN SITUATION

The attempted coup in Austria was daring and extremely clever in conception. It could not possibly succeed. 150 men disguised as policemen may kill but cannot capture the administration without the enthusiastic connivance, if not the active support, of the public and the armed forces of the Government. The assassination, however, of Doctor Dollfuss has certainly created a situation of the utmost gravity. It has probably by now completely changed the basis of relationship between Germany and Italy, although later reports indicate that Germany has at least officially thought the better of her original ecstasy. It has brought into the forefront the issue of the restoration of the Hapsburgs involving France, Italy and Germany. The situation, as it has developed, leads to the confident hope that, while Europe's powder magazine has certainly been transferred from the Balkans to Austria, Vienna will not repeat the history of Serajevo. But although one deplores deeply the brutal assassination of Dr. Dollfuss and sympathises with the trials that are yet in store for Austria, one cannot help feeling that much of what is happening and is likely to happen is directly due to the assassinated dictator himself, who suppressed Democracy and the Socialists with calculated ruthlessness.

THE COMMUNAL AWARD: The Most Pressing Problem Before The Country Is To Find A Substitute For It

(By M. C. CHAGLA.)

Passions have been inflamed, fires of old controversies have been rekindled, forgotten prejudices have been revived in discussions over the Communal Award. It seems almost impossible to take a dispassionate view of it. But let us make an attempt and see if we can get people to hear us who can rise above the din and fury of communal wranglings and the passions engendered by age-long sectarian biases.

A Domestic Problem

We must start with the proposition, which, although axiomatic in character, will bear repetition, that the communal question is a purely domestic problem. It solely affects the internal management of our country, how the different communities will live in it, how they will share the power when it is transferred to them. "Vis-a-vis" England we are only concerned with the transfer of power, not with its distribution. Of course, any settlement of the problem is bound to undermine the imperial sway she holds over this country. To that extent she is vitally interested in it. But to that extent should we also be interested in seeing that the solution should be ours and not hers.

Source Of Humiliation

When, therefore, the communal settlement is embodied in an award published by the British arbitrators, certain consequences must inevitably follow from that fact. In the first place it is a woeful confession of the bankruptcy of our own statesmanship. It proves that even in matters of our domestic concern we cannot get on without the patronising assistance of Great Britain. It also shows that, to put it mildly, there are serious dents in our national solidarity if the leaders of the different communities cannot sit down and work out a settlement which will satisfy all the communities. Therefore, the fact of the award being super-imposed upon us by an alien and extraneous agency is and should remain a standing source of humiliation to our national pride and self-respect.

The Difference

Further in the very nature of things the Award must subserve to the paramount interests of England in this country. The more the separation of the minorities is emphasised, the more difficult is their rapproachement with the majority community rendered, the more secure the hold of England over this country must become. And, therefore, is it that we find underlying every provision of the Award the assumption that we are not a nation but a conglomeration of sects, castes and communities. It is not a national enactment but a communal one in the deeper and more sinister significance of that expression. It is not as if minorities have not to be placated or their just and legitimate rights secured to them. That is the most fundamental part of statesmanship in every country where there is clash of conflicting communal claims. If the Award had been the product of a healthy, vigorous and fearless Indian statesmanship every righteous claim of the minorities would have been conceded but not to the detriment of the ultimate evolution of the nation, not so as to militate against national solidarity or the emancipation of the country. The minorities would have been given ample freedom to evolve along their own lines and to develop their own culture, not apart from or in aloofness of the national stream but rather adding to its volume and vigour. That is where the whole difference lies: the point of view of England and our point of view.

Find A Substitute

Therefore, the most pressing problem facing the country is to find a substitute for the Award. Mere denunciation of it is not enough. National sentiment must not content itself with pointing out its innumerable flaws and defects. It must actively apply itself to the task of its abrogation by trying to find an acceptable substitute. One is pleased to note that the Working Committee of the Congress has recognised that "the only way to prevent untoward consequences of the Communal Award is to explore the ways and means of arriving at an agreed solution". This it proposes to do by calling a Constituent Assembly. Historically such assemblies have been convened by a country after a successful revolution and after it has wrested the power from the rulers. If that was the intention of the Congress then it would be postponing the solution to the Greek Kalends. But we are assured it is not so. The idea of a Constituent Assembly is within and not outside the realm of practical politics. And the Powers-that-be in the Congress definitely tell us that such an assembly will be called in the near future.

No Redeeming Feature

But it is argued that the Congress should categorically and unequivocally reject the Award. What is there in it, it is asked, which should find favour in the eyes of a Nationalist organisation? It is true that there is hardly any redeeming feature about the Award. It is Machiavellian in its conception. But, unfortunately for the country, a very large section of my co-religionists have made up their minds that it is magnanimous gift to them from the British Government, and that it is Hindu astuteness which is inducing them to look the gift horse in the mouth. The Mussulmans are clearly wrong in these assumptions. At one time the touchstone of their political demands was embodied in the fourteen points. Any Mussulman who respectfully differed from any of them was a Kafir. As for a Hindu who did that he was obviously bought over by the Mahasabha. If you apply this touchstone to the Award, you immediately see what a poor shrunken thing it is even from the purely communal point of view. Statutory majority in Ben-

(Continued on page 9).

Frankly Speaking

WISE ADVICE.

Mr. MacDermot, the Deputy-Leader of the Opposition in the Irish Dail, has not allowed party prejudices to colour his vision. He is, at least, capable of facing the main realities of the situation in Ireland and he has had the courage and wisdom to say: "The Anglo-Irish Treaty is dead in Ireland, and the British Government will be wise to abandon the Treaty." The suggestion, coming as it does, from one who himself is all for the treaty, amounts to a convincing confirmation of the fact that Ireland is behind Mr. de Valera in his view of treaty relations with Great Britain. It is a significant vindication of Mr. de Valera's claims.

THE RIGHT TO SECEDE.

It also constitutes a valuable piece of advice from a friend to the British Government. Unfortunately, the British Government do not seem prepared to accept it. Lord Hailsham's statement in the Lords shows that they still stick to an "impartial Imperial tribunal," which de Valera has rejected again and again. Another valuable suggestion made by Mr. MacDermot relates to an admission by Britain of the right of the Free State to secede from the Empire. This also has not been accepted. Lord Hailsham reiterated the declaration of 1926, but is reported to have added that "Government could not accept unilateral repudiation." The Declaration of 1926 implies the right of secession at will. Lord Hailsham, however, makes it conditional on mutual consent. If mutuality of consent was the basic principle what was the necessity of a Declaration at all?

CHEAP SNEERS.

Sir Harry Haig, the retiring Home Member, affected a flippant mood on the occasion of the lunch given to him by members of the Assembly in referring to the prospect of Congressmen reentering the Assembly and the convening of a Constituent Assembly. But we are sure officials in general will not long put on the same mood. The conception of a Constituent Assembly is certainly not so elusive as Sir Harry imagines it to be. To all those who have read History from the French Revolution downwards a Constituent Assembly under different names, is a transparently clear conception, whether pleasant or otherwise depending upon their political sympathies. That institution has often played a prominent part in the history of the British Empire, Canada, Australia and South Africa using it successfully when they won Self-Government. Nor has it become an obsolete institution within or outside the Empire. Sir Harry, who facetiously compared its use to the introduction of a god on the Greek stage, said that it was necessary for the god to have a voice or for one to put a voice into him. Congressmen must thank Sir Harry for reminding them, though superfluously, of the need for a sanction behind a Constituent Assembly.

WOMEN AND ASSEMBLY.

We are afraid we cannot agree with Dr. Deshmukh that only women should be sent by the Congress to the Assembly. In that respect, the chivalrous Doctor will find himself in a minority exactly of one. But the considerations that he urges constitute a strong plea for sending in women in fairly good number. It is true that they have rendered magnificent service to the National cause. It is also true that they are above communalism and will, therefore, inspire confidence among minorities. We hope the Congress Parliamentary Board will take into consideration women's claims and the desirability of nominating them for some of the seats.

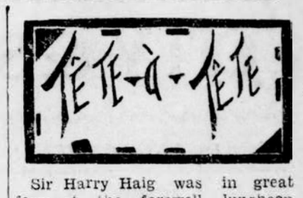
—PRESS VIEWS—

The New Award

While the controversy about the Communal Award is raging with undiminished vigour, the Government have thrown the new award about the Services into the seething cauldron. We have no doubts about the result. It will complete the division and demoralisation brought about by the first award. The new award must be a salutary lesson to the leaders of the Hindu Sabha who piously hope to reverse the Communal Award by petitions and appeals to the bureaucracy in India and the Tories in England. The new award closes that door altogether. The only way is to denounce outright all this communalism and formulate an economic programme which will cut clear across all the religious barriers which are being made valuable vested interests by the two awards. Neither legislative representation nor employbent in the Services can touch more than 1 per cent of any community. This fraction has to be left out and the masses have to be rallied to the banner of nationalism by promising them not merely fictitious political freedom but effective economic equality.—"Indian Express."

Inhuman And Wasteful

An enormous number of newly-born lambs and kids are being slaughtered in Delhi and the Punjab now, for the export of their pelts which are being used for the manufacture of a special kind of fur. An Amritsar correspondent recently drew attention in our columns to the huge loss the slaughter involved not only for the cattle wealth of the country but also to the woollen trade and the trade in hides and skins. It is even alleged that untold cruelties are perpetrated on the animals to induce pre-mature births. But whether these allegations are true or not, there appears to be no doubt that the killing of newly-born lambs and kids, apart from the inhumanity involved in it, is a definite economic loss to the country. The Veterinary Department of the Punjab Government are said to be carrying on propaganda against such wilful destruction of animal wealth. But as propaganda alone is not likely to achieve the object, the Government must seriously consider the question of taking action to prevent the continuance of such wasteful methods, which incidentally mean so much suffering to the animals.—"Hindustan Times."



Sir Harry Haig was in great form at the farewell luncheon that was given to him by the "President and Members of the Legislative Assembly". At least he said some interesting things.

He assured his hosts that Congressmen were not ogres and would do little harm in the Assembly. Poor M.L.A's. Instead of reassuring them Sir Harry must have frightened them still further.

They are not concerned with the Assembly but with their membership of it.

* * * *

Sir Harry ridiculed "the elusive conception of a Constituent Assembly" by referring to the practice of Greek dramatists. He is worth quoting: "When they tangled up the plot in such a way that human characters could find no solution, their practice was to attach a god to a somewhat primitive and clumsy piece of machinery and swing him on to the stage; and god then pronounced the solution of the tangle, sometimes rather a fairy tale solution."

* * * *

Please don't be surprised. Dragging in the Consituent Assembly was merely a post-lunch device to introduce the old Greek dramatists. You see, it was only fair, that on the eve of retiring from his Home Membership he should remember those who inspired his work.

For "when they (the Home Office) tangled up the plot (the Red Shirt ban, say) in such a way that human characters could find no solution, their practice was to attach a god (for example, "Government are satisfied....") to a somewhat clumsy and primitive piece of machinery (a good improvement on Montagu's definition of the bureaucracy) and swing him on to the stage (with a bow to Sir Shanmukham?) and god then pronounced the solution of the tangle, sometimes rather a fairy tale solution."

We hope Sir Harry received the usual ovation due to the "Author".

* * * *

The Austrian Situation:—

Italy is staggered at the utter monstrosity of it.

Germany is reeling under the daring enormity of it

Austria is tottering through the fatuity of it; and,

Europe is shaking because of the dangerous gravity of it.

Meanwhile, Doctor Dollfuss has gone to join the Socialists whom he sent to their eternal rest a few months ago.

* * * *

"His refusal to be drawn into 'indiscretions' with regard to the work of the Select Committee was jocularly expressed by Lord Linlithgow".—Reuter.

Seriously, "indiscretions" stands, of course, for the Committee's recommendations. And quite deservedly.

* * * *

"Elected members on the Left of the House (the Assembly) were under great temptation to oppose Government simply for the sake of appealing for votes in their constituencies in the forthcoming general election."—Bori Bunder.

This profound psychological observation is undeniably correct. But doesn't it imply an admission that voters in the constituences are opposed to Government?

* * * *

"In celebration of the 25th anniversary of Bleriot's first crossing of the Channel, Flight-Lieutenant Tyson flew across the channel and back upside down."—Reuter.

We admire the "feat". But why do silly and eccentric things to celebrate the anniversary of a perfectly sensible achievement?

We wonder what would happen on the 50th anniversary.

* * * *

Our "alter ego" disagrees with Doctor Deshmukh We disagree with our "alter ego". We are with Dr. Deshmukh in his suggestion that women alone should be sent to the Assembly. We only wish the Legislatures could provide seats for every one of them.

Consider the advantages of their attention being diverted to and concentrated on the Legislatures to the relief of. ...

Anyway, we assure Dr. Deshmukh that he is in a minority at least of two.

Martial Law Declared Throughout Austria

Full Story Of Nazi 'Coup' In Austria

GERMAN JUBILATION

Central Europe Becomes Again A Witch's Cauldron

The European Powder Magazine, it is recognised, has been transferred from the Balkans to Austria, following the abortive attempt of the Nazis in Vienna to capture the seat of power and thus achieve their ambition of effecting the Anschluss (Austro-German Union).

FAILURE OF COUP.

Wednesday's Nazi 'coup d'etat in which Dr. Dollfuss, the Austrian Chancellor and uncompromising upholder of Austrian independence, was assassinated, has staggered Italy which is vitally interested in preventing Nazi Germany from annexing Austria and extending the German sphere of influence upto and perilously near the Italian border.

The events in Austria are being watched with anxiety both by France and Italy which hold that the Independence of Austria must be maintained.

'IL DUCE' DASHES TO ROME.

Signor Mussolini, whose guest Dr. Dollfuss would have been at Riccione to-day if he had been alive, is dashing post-haste to Rome to take urgent counsel with his Ministers on the Austrian developments. It is now expected that he will not order the mobilisation of the Italian Army in view of the fact that the Italian troops on the Frontier are sufficient.

HITLER-MUSSOLINI TALKS.

It is interesting to recall in this connection that after the recent meeting of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini at Venice, the World Powers interested in the peace of Europe got the impression that the Italian Dictator got an assurance from the German Dictator that the Nazis would leave Austria alone and not persist in their attempts to terrorise her into fusion with Nazi Germany.

All Europe is now asking only one question, namely, "What scenes will the ringing up of the curtain on the last acts of the Vienna drama reveal?"

CALL FOR HELP.

The Australian Government has requested the intervention of the European Powers to guarantee her integrity, according to the New York newspapers quoting a Rome report. But no confirmation of this report is available in Rome while official circles in Vienna point out that an appeal to the Powers has not yet been considered.

Official quarters in Berlin maintain the attitude that the Vienna revolt occurred at purely internal instigation, but fears that the events in Austria will have serious repercussions in Germany are widely expressed.

GERMAN REACTIONS.

German Minister in Vienna has been recalled because he arranged that the Nazi rebels should be allowed to proceed to Germany before consulting his Government which has now ordered the arrest of any such Nazi rebels crossing the Frontier.

It is regarded as significant in Berlin that the first semi-official reports of the Vienna revolt were jubilant, but later the reports were toned down or withdrawn when the failure of the 'coup' became apparent.

READY TO MARCH.

Meanwhile, though officially frowned upon, there has been very great activity in Munich where 3,000 armed Austrian Nazi legionaries equipped with machine guns and field kit are ready to march at a moment's notice.

Herr Hitler has arrived in Munich. It is believed he is concerned over the possible repercussions abroad. Extreme Nazi papers express frank satisfaction in contrast with Baron Von Neurath's telegram of condolence which suggests a conflict of opinion in official Nazi circles.

SENTRIES EVERYWHERE.

All is quiet in Vienna and in the Provinces this morning.

Martial Law prevails in the Capital and in Upper Styria. The posting of sentries everywhere in Vienna and arming of auxiliary forces and the Heimwehr and a number of postmen and civil servants is eloquent of the widespread apprehension of what is pending.

BID FOR FASCIST CONTROL.

It is learned in well-informed circles in Vienna that no change will be made in the Cabinet before the funeral of Dr. Dollfuss.

Major Fey, the Minister of Security and Dollfuss's right-hand man, who was taken prisoner by the Nazis when they rushed the Cabinet meeting held in Vienna.

In the meantime, President Miklas has returned to the Capital, and so has Prince Starhemberg, the Chief of the Heimwehr, who ordered the mobilisation of 300,000 Heimwehr militia before he left Venice by special plane for Vienna. When President Miklas addresses himself to the task of nominating Dollfuss's successor, Prince Starhemberg is likely to make a strong bid for Fascist control.

Frau Dollfuss, wife of the murdered Chancellor has left Riccione by air for Vienna.

HE DIED ALONE.

The fact that Dollfuss was refused not only medical aid, but also ministrations of a priest during his last moments was revealed in a broadcast address by the Federal Commissioner Adam last evening. He declared that the Chancellor died alone among his enemies.

It has now been ascertained that Dr. Dollfuss was wounded by a revolver shot. The Nazis first move was at 11-30 a.m. yesterday when 150 of them in police uniforms rushed a Cabinet meeting at the Chancellery, arrested Major Fey, the Vice-Chancellor, and Herr Harwinsky, Under-Secretary for Defence. Dr Dollfuss had already left the room, but he must have been shot at almost immediately, as Majoy Fey, who was conducted by the Nazis to another room found the Chancellor lying on a sofa dying, shot through the throat.

FATE OF REBELS.

Major Fey and Herr Karwinsky were subsequently re'eased and the Nazis left the Chancellery.

The fate of 150 rebels who seized the Chancellery and the Radio station is uncertain. They remain under arrest, the Cabinet declaring that those who are actually implicated in the murder of Dr. Dollfuss will be punished.

No one is allowed to cross the Frontier.

According to a Venice report, forty Nazis have been executed as a result of yesterday's events.

MINISTER ARRESTED.

Dr. Rintelen, the Austrian Minister in Rome who is known to have strong Nazi sympathies and whom the Nazis proclaimed Chancellor, was arrested after being asked to attend a cabinet meeting. He is said to have attempted to commit suicide while in custody and was wounded seriously but not dangerously.

The Government declare that any further Nazi insurrection or terrorism would be punished under the drastic provisions of the Martial Law.—Reuter.

Dollfuss Killed

Engelbert Dollfuss: Austrian Chancellor. Europe's smallest statesman. Known affectionately by his own people as "Our Little Napoleon." Measured 4ft.11 in. and was 40 years old. Had a big forehead, brown eyes, a firm mouth and a quiet manner. Came from peasant stock and organised the small peasant farmers of Lower Austria into a Peasants' League, was associated with no political party and never entered Parliament. Embarked on the upper reaches of political life three years ago as Minister of Agriculture.

In the first attempt on his life by Rudolph Bertil, a student, Dr. Dollfuss was wounded. A second attempt also failed recently, but the third proved fatal.

NO PARLEYS WITH REBELS

VIENNA, July 26.

The first official announcement of Dr. Dollfuss's death was made in a broadcast by the Minister of Education Herr Schusnigg at 10 p.m., announcing that he had assumed the Chancellorship. He said the blood shed by the Chancellor must not be in vain, and added that the troops and police were loyal and the Government were completely in control of the situation.

Major Fey, and Herr Karwinsky have been released, and the Nazis have left the Chancellery. It has been ascertained that Dr. Dollfuss was wounded by a revolver shot and carried to the drawing room, where he had just strength for a brief conversation with Major Fey.

He murmured "take care of my family please" and then received the priestly absolution.

A Cabinet meeting which was held in the afternoon without Dr. Dollfuss and Major Fey decided after consulting President Miklas to refuse to negotiate with the rebels.

On the other hand they despatched a second battalion of troops to storm the Chancellery if the insurrectionaries refused to surrender. In the meantime a letter from Major Fey announced that Dr. Dollfuss had been wounded, and would agree to any successor approved by the President if bloodshed could be avoided. The President, however, refused to parley with the rebels and endowed Herr Schusnigg with full powers.

NEW CHANCELLOR IS A CATHOLIC.

The new Chancellor, Herr Schusnigg who is aged 39, is a staunch Catholic and an ardent Monarchist. Martial Law prevails all over the country and Vienna is strongly held by the army.

The first move by the Nazis was at 11-30 a.m. when during a Cabinet meeting, 150 Nazis in police uniforms meeting at the Athletic Club rushed the Cabinet meeting, and arrested Major Fey and Herr Karwinsky.

Dr. Dollfuss had already left the room, but must have been shot almost immediately, as Major Fey was conducted by the Nazis to another room where Dr. Dollfuss was lying on a sofa dying, shot through the throat.

It appears that the official announcer at the broadcasting station, who had a revolver placed on his head and a paper placed before his eyes, was ordered to read that the Government had resigned and Dr. Rintelen had taken over power.—Reuter.

GERMAN MINISTER IN VIENNA RECALLED

BERLIN, July 26.

German Minister in Vienna has been recalled because he arranged that Nazi rebels should be allowed to proceed to Germany before consulting his Government which has now ordered the arrest of any such Nazi rebels crossing the Frontier.

Official quarters maintain the attitude that the revolt occurred at purely internal instigation but fears that events will have serious repercussions in Germany is widely expressed.

It is regarded as significant that the first semi-official reports of the affair were jubilant but they were toned down or withdrawn when failure of the coup was apparent.

One statement included the phrase: "Act of God" fallen on Austrian Chancellor and new government gives asylum to idea of Greater Germany.

Meanwhile though officially frowned upon there been very great activity in Munich where three thousand armed Austrian Nazi legionaries equipped with machine-guns and field kit are ready to march instantly.—Reuter.

40 NAZIS EXECUTED

It is reported that 40 Nazis have been executed as a result of yesterday's events.

JAWAHAR'S "NO"

DEHRA DUN, July 26.

It is understood that Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru was given permission to walk on alternate days within the jail compound.

The Pundit, not agreeing to the restriction of an alternate day walk, has refused the offer.—A.P.

HITLER'S S. S. CORPS PROMOTED

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, July 26

Herr Hitler's special S. S. Corps (Schutzstafel) has been raised to the status of an independent organisation of the Nazi Party in view of their great services in the recent clean up.

The Schutzstafel were Originally 150 men, but now they are between two and three-hundred thousand.

FRENCH PERFUME KING DEAD

PARIS, July 26.

M. Francois Coty, the French millionaire perfumer and newspaper proprietor, has died.—Reuter.

FURIOUS GALES FOLLOW U. S. HEATWAVE

NEW YORK, July 25.

The breezes which brought relief from the heatwave have become furious gales, especially the coastline of Houston and Freeport having the heaviest seas.

The heatwave deaths, however, are increasing, and have now reached 800.—Reuter.

STERILISATION ORDER ON ITALIAN WOMAN

ROME, July 25.

A German court's order of sterilisation on an Italian woman has deeply stirred intense anger in Italy.

The newspaper "Lavoro Fascista" alludes to barbarian tribes and says that Italy must radically change her viewpoint regards Germany.—Reuter.

24-HOUR CLOCK DOES NOT WIN FAVOUR

Govt. Will Not Ordain Notation Officially

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 25.

The Broadcasting Corporation's experiment of a twenty-four-hour clock has not sufficiently converted the public taste to justify Government ordaining the twenty-four-hour notation officially.

Lord Templemore in making the announcement in the House of Lord said that the results of the broadcasting innovation warranted a further investigation by the departments concerned.

Viceroy In Indore

INDORE, July 26.

His Excellency the Viceroy and lady Stanley accompanied by the staff arrived at 10 this morning by a special train and were received by His Highness the Maharaja, the Prime Minister and Agent to the Governor General, besides high civil and military officers of the State.

Their Excellencies drove to Lalbagh Palace.—United Press.

LIBERAL M. P. JOINS LABOUR PARTY

LONDON, July 25.

The Liberal M.P. Major Nathan has joined the Labour Opposition. —Reuter.

NO ELEPHANT FOR AN ANNA

M.L.A. Relates Story Of Fly In A Tea Cup At Railway Platform

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 26.

Tradition dies hard since the days of the Swarajist Assembly visitors have always come in large numbers on non-official days thinking that they alone provide interest. Whereas hitherto galleries hardly contained about half-a-dozen people to-day about half of them were full and contained some Europeans also. The day did not prove uninteresting. Sir Harry Haig was in harness till last minute and left the chamber an hour before he was to catch the rail motor. He had arranged that of the two resolutions one would be tackled by Mr. Trivedi, Joint Secretary Home department.

The one that the Home member tackled himself raised the important question of the creation of provinces in future. While he threw overboard Mr. Rangaiyer's resolution for a Malabar Province because local opinion was as stated by Thampan against it he admitted that some provision should be made in the Constitution to see that creation of such provinces be made possible if considered desirable. This view would be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed scored a point in that he raised an interesting debate on the bad quality and high price of food supplied at railway platforms. Sir J. Bhore, got out of it by promising to have the opinion of local advisory committees and then consult the central advisory council. The best laughter was caused when a member told the house that when a passenger found that a fly had entered a cup of tea and remonstrated with a vendor as to why he gave tea with a fly the vendor retorted. "You cant expect elephant for one anna." Dr. De Souza got his anxiously canvassed chance of moving a resolution which would justify his representation of Indian Christians. He wanted their representation in services and on committees appointed by the Government of India. Bhai Permanand argued strongly against this spread of poison among all communities and the debate had not concluded when the house adjourned till Monday. Early in the morning the Home Member contradicted the rumour that there was a hunger strike in Andamans.

(Further report of proceedings appears in the last page.)

LORD WILLINGDON ENTERTAINED

India House Thronged With Distinguished Guests

LONDON, July 26.

India House was thronged with distinguished personages on the occasion of a reception in honour of Lord and Lady Willingdon given by Sir Bhupendranath Mitra. His young daughter stood by the High Commissioner's side in the library where Sir B.N. Mitra and their Excellencies welcomed and shook hands with all the arrivals until nearly midnight.

The guests inspected the building, while dancing in the library continued until the early hours.

This is their Excellencies' second visit to India House in two days as on July 24 they were entertained by the staff all of whom were presented to their Excellencies.—Reuter.

POLICE MUST BE TRANSFERRED

India Must Foster Reciprocal Trade With Britain, Says Blackett

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 25.

Sir Basil Blackett at a meeting of the Union of Britain and India, in Liverpool, drew attention to Lancashire's new preference against Japan, but he added that she did not help by refusing to India her constitutional reform.

He said, Britain and India should foster the reciprocal trade by preferential duties. The far-reaching changes which robbed White Paper of its claims to be of the nature of an agreed settlement would grievously upset the comparatively peaceful atmosphere.

As regards the Police, Sir Basil said that without their effective transfer to self-governing provinces, it was mere humbug to claim that an advance was being made towards the self-government.

Yes' To Gandhiji's Modifications

Hindu M. L. A's Approve Changes In 'Temple Bill'

SIMLA, July 25.

Open letters have been written by Hindu members of the Assembly to Sjt. Rajagopalachari, showing their approval of Gandhiji's modifications in the Temple Entry Bill. But the only objection, they seem to raise, is that no legislative interference should intervene in matters of religion

Hindu Members of the Assembly, who received a circular letter from Mr. C. Rajagopalachari with regard to the modifications, which Gandhiji is willing to make in the Temple Entry Bill, have replied individually.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt in a statement says:—

NO LEGAL INTERFERENCE.

"My attention has been drawn to the Newspaper reports of some correspondence between Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Pandit Sathyendra Nath Sen, M.L.A., in which my name has been unnecessarily dragged, as if I was also a signatory to Pandit Sen's letter to Mr. Rajagopalachariar which is not a fact. In view of my positive disclaimer, I trust this inaccuracy will be corrected, so that there may not be any misconception of my policy totowards the Temple Entry Bill in any quarter. I have made it perfectly clear, that I am not against social and religious reform, but that I am opposed to legislative interference in social and religious matters, except under exceptional circumstances."

Rai Sahib B. L. Rastogi has sent the following reply:—

EVIL TO BE REMOVED.

"For my own part I am not, of course, against the principle of the Bill, for it does not savour of any compulsion at all; rather, it is purely of a permissive character, that is to say, it permits the opening of a temple to the Harijans, if the majority of the caste Hindus favour it. There is no doubt that untouchability is a crying social evil, which is eating into the very vitals of Hinduism and the removal of this disability is indispensably necessary for the growth of a healthy Hindu society. Besides this, when there is a legal bar existing against temple entry, I do not think the proposed Bill can be objectionable when it serves the purpose of removing that legal impediment."—United Press.

WOMAN CHASES HARIJAN THIEF

Runs After Him For Two Miles & Gets Him Arrested

LAHORE, July 24.

A report of how a Sikh woman hotly pursued a Harijan thief for more than two miles and eventually brought about his arrest has been received from Dhariwal, district Gurdaspur.

According to the report, while a Sikh woman was going to her parents' house alone she encountered a thief, who after snatching away some clothes which she was carrying bolted away. The woman followed the culprit through thick and thin for more than two miles and with the assistance of some passersby got him arrested.

The thief will be produced before the Court for theft and maltreatment.—A.P.

GANDHIJI LEAVES FOR BENARES

After Collecting Funds At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, July 26.

This afternoon Gandhiji visited Lala Kamlapat's residence and received Rs. 1,500. He then attended a ladies meeting at Phoolbagh and emphasised Harijan work as their Dharma. He asked the ladies to wear khadi, to be educated and discard purdah.

The ladies presented him with an address of welcome, and a purse of Rs. 500. He said it was insufficient and climbed down from the dais and received ornaments and cash from them.

He then visited the Harijan bastis and seemed satisfied with the Municipal work of reconstruction of new quarters for the Harijans but was shocked to see the conditions prevalent in other bastis.

After prayer the articles presented were auctioned and he left by 8-7 p.m. train for Benares amidst thunderous shouts of "Mahatma-ki jay."—United Press.

C. S. RANGA IYER'S FATHER DEAD

SIMLA, July 26.

While discussion of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's Malabar Separation Resolution was going on in the Legislative Assembly to-day, a telegram was received by him that his father died this morning at Palghat after a difficult operation.

Mr. Ranga Iyer left to-day for Malabar to perform the last rites of his father.—United Press.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 3-1/2 per cent.

ROUND-WORLD BY PUSH-BYKE

Mahratta Youth Reaches Rangoon

RANGOON (By Mail).

"I must go round the world on a bicycle" thought a 25 year-old Mahratta youth nearly eleven months back. His thoughts within a few days took the shape of a glowing ambition and he acted.

Govind Rao Sawant left Bombay on the 1st October 1933 on foot and arrived at Nagpur, where he started his round the world tour in a cycle from Nagpur, he travelled through Mewar, Udaipur, Chitore, Agra, Gawalior, Cawnpore, Calcutta and Chittagong. He has now arrived in Rangoon from Akyab. He is expected to leave for upper Burma shortly. Thence he will be going through Siam, China, Japan, Korea, Mongolia, Persia, Turkey, Europe and Africa.

He belongs to Kharara village, Pendur, in Ratnagiri district of the Bombay Presidency and is a Patel of the village.

He is touring solo and has received financial assistance from prominent persons and bodies including Prince Pratap Singh of Baroda and the local Gujarat Samaj. He hopes to complete his tour within four years and return to his place in Bombay.—A. P.

ANOTHER LEBONG OUTRAGE ARREST

MOTIHARI, July 26.

Jiten Gupta, an employee of Narkatiganj Sugar Mills, it is reported, has been arrested and sent down to Calcutta under strong police escort on suspicion that he had a hand in the Lebong Shooting Outrage.—United Press.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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Chartered Insurance (A.C.I.I.); Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); Salesmanagers (By I.S.M.A.); Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.); General Commerce (L.C.C. & D.Com.I.M.C.); Auditing (R. A.); Gregg Shorthand. A new specialisation in Accountancy Course is also introduced this year, viz. International Accountants (A. I. A. C.).

TUITION PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST

Write or call for Prospectus and list of courses.

80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Wanted Money And Workers

FOR HARIJAN CAUSE

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While thanking you for your article in your issue of the 6th instant on the activities of my Board, I take this opportunity of responding to your suggestion that the public should be acquainted with particulars about our ten night schools which are maintained at a cost of Rs. 225 per month.

The schools are, no doubt, cheap as judged from the standard of day schools; the reasons being as under:

a. The school rooms are obtained either free of rent, from the Municipality or from the Improvement Trust at a nominal rent. The room rents paid to even private landlords except in the case of one does not exceed Rs. 10 per room.

b. Next comes the question of teachers. It must be made clear that these night schools are meant only to give primary education to Harijan adults. This can be imparted by teachers with a minimum qualification of Vernacular School Final. In some cases these teachers work honorarily, whilst in the case of others, they are paid honorarium not exceeding Rs. 15 per month.

The expenditure on school requisites is non-recurring, whilst that for light is insignificant. Thus you will see that a night school does not cost in all more than Rs. 20 a month. Accordingly, the running of the night schools economically cannot and should not mean that efficiency is sacrificed to cheapness.

As suggested by you my Board has always paid and will ever pay attention to the direct task of ridding the caste Hindus of the very idea of Untouchability by bringing Harijans into close contact with them as tenants or servants; but there is no hiding the fact that my Board have so far met with little or no success in this direction. On the other hand, the Board has met with full success so far as the admission of Harijan boys to public schools is concerned, and that too in many cases at concession rates. I may assure you that my Board will always take into consideration the suggestions made to it by any body for the amelioration of Harijans, and accordingly work out the programmes if chalked out with the resources in money and men at its disposal, and it will not be out of place to mention that both of them (men and money) are quite limited. My Board will be much obliged if honorary workers will come forward to co-operate with my Board and spare a few hours every week to work for the huge task that lie before the caste-Hindus.—Yours, etc.,

HARKISANDAS L. JHANSI,
Hon. Jt. Secretary.
HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH,
Bombay Provincial Board.

Bandra Hindu Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some people in Bandra founded an institution called "Hindu Association." Ten years back they collected a large sum for building a public hall in Bandra. Neither the hall nor any work of concrete form has been done by the Association. No annual reports are published. Incidentally some people refer to it in the annual Ganpati celebrations. Every member of the Association, nay, of general public has a right to know how these funds are utilised. Will any one of the seven founders of the Association answer my queries about the nature of the work the Association does, and especially about the utilisation and deposit of these funds?—Yours, etc.,

REAY.

Meat-Eating

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, very courteous of you to allow a very useful and interesting controversy about meat-eating to take the useful space of your columns for a long time. I beg to be allowed to have some more space.

A peculiar thing about the advocates of meat-eating is that they will talk about bravery, courage, etc., which they say they get from that diet but they do not for a moment think whose meat they eat. I think everyone should have great respect for meat-eaters, if that diet has made at least some of them, so strong and courageous that they will ultimately prove themselves as "protectors" of not only humanity but also of the poor and harmless creatures as fish goats, etc. by taking to the meat of ferocious animals alone. They will talk about the ferocity and courage they get from meat but the sphere of their "hunt" does hardly extend beyond the pond or the fence of the poultry farm.

During medieval times, it was no doubt necessary that some people should have ferious courage, that could be cheaply obtained from meat diet to combat some of the extra-territorial powers, but at present, all human races on the globe are getting more and more rational and the time has come when the question of curtailing meat diet should have world-wide consideration.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. BHIDE, B.Sc.,
Suraj Building,
Elphinstone Road.

"Religion In Schools"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Daroowala's letter under the heading "Religion In Schools", appearing in the issue of 21st July 1934 I beg to say as follows:—

By attending the Bible period we cannot be affected in our religious life just as a European cannot be affected by a perusal of the Ramayana or the Bhawatgita. The Bible is the chief glory of English prose just as Ramyana is a literary marvel of the Hindu literature or Bhagwatgita the most wonderful work of all times. Whatever may be the intentions of the Christian Convent schools, we cannot deny the fact that the reading of the Bible is an important aid in writing good English, which most of our schools a'm at.—Yours, etc.,

General Education Academy.
65, New Hanuman Lane, Bombay, 2.
July 24, 1934.
HARI PRASAD GUPTA.

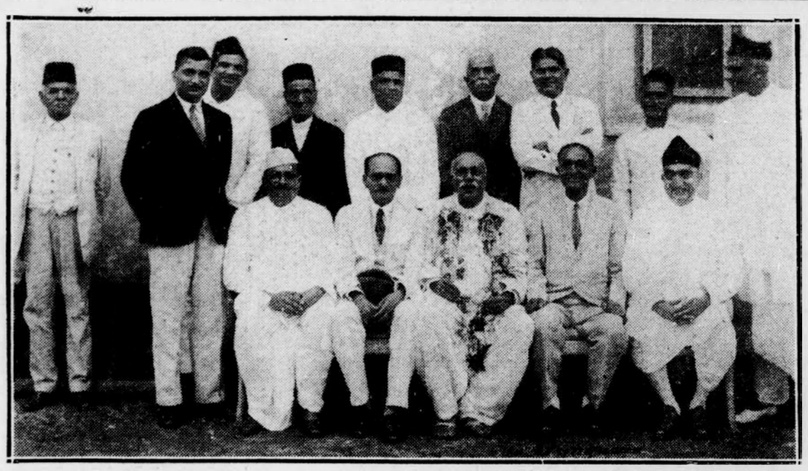

Photo taken at the Hindu Gymkhana at the time of unveiling the portrait of Mr. L. R. Tairsee and handing over of the funds of the L. R. Tairsee Gold Medal" to be presented to the best Hindu Cricketer of the year.
Sir Chimanlal V. Mehta (on the right) presided.

Mahatma's Move After Fast

To Formulate Elaborate Scheme For Constructive Work

CAWNPORE, July 26.

The "United Press" reliably learns that immediately after the completion of the Harijan tour and the end of the 7th day of his fast, Gandhiji will formulate an elaborate scheme for constructive work and he might take a lead in working out the same.

—United Press.

WINDSOR LAD SOLD FOR £50,000

But Rajpipla Stipulates Horse Must Not Leave England

LONDON, July 26.

The Maharaja of Rajpipla has sold Windsor Lad for the record price of £50,000 to Mr. M. H. Benson, the Newmarket owner, on condition that the horse shall not leave England but remain under the care of the Maharaja's trainer, Mr. Marcus Marsh.—Reuter's Extra Special.

(Although £50,000 is a remarkable price for a thoroughbred, it is by no means a record. The late Mr. Frank Curzon sold Call Boy, the Derby winner of 1927 to Sir H. Mallaby Deeley for £60,000 but the horse proved a failure at the stud.)

MRS. MOTILAL STILL WEAK

Wound Shows No Sign Of Healing Up Soon

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

Enquiries made at Anand Bhawan show that Mrs. Motilal Nehru's general condition is somewhat better but the wound shows no sign of healing up soon.

Dressing of the wound is being done every alternate day. Pus is still coming out of the wound. Her temperature is not being taken and it is presumed to be normal.

She is under the treatment of Dr. Jairaj Behari. Another operation is not contemplated at present.

Mrs. Motilal is still confined to bed and is very weak.—United Press.

SUB-COMMITTEES BUSY FORGING PLANS

The following is issued from the Publicity Office of the Congress Reception Committee:—

The various Sub-Committees of the Reception Committee of the 48th Indian National Congress have been meeting at the Congress from day to day considering the best way of carrying on their respective tasks successfully. These Committees have already or are preparing exhaustive plans of their work.

As decided by the Executive Committee at its last meeting the election of members to the Working Committee of the Reception Committee is proceeding. Eleven sub-committees have already elected their representatives.

ROAD TO PEACE OF WORLD

Study Fellowship Of Faiths On Basis Of Citizenshp

Under the joint auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths and the Muslim Students' Union, a meeting was held at the Blavatsky Lodge on Thursday. Raja Bahadur Singh presided.

Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, speaking on "Nationalism and Internationalism", said that both these political concepts had their basis in individual citizenship. He traced the growth of citizenship in the East as well as the West and said that the old conception which India held about citizenship was better than that held by any other nations of the West. Self-sacrifice and self-renunciation were the ideals of of an ideal conception of citizenship in India. He asked the audience to study the "Fellowship of Faiths" on the basis of citizenship, because he said that only a true conception of citizenship would ultimately bring about the National and International peace in the world.

Prof. Ganesh Rao, speaking on "Race Problems and their solutions" gave a vivid description of the racial discrimination existing in America. There the Negroes were tabooed from the society of the Whites. He also said that an Indian, even though he be a Brahmin, is given in America a taste of that treatment which he metes out to his pariah brethren in India. He appealed to the audience to drown all racial and religious prejudices in the "Fellowship of Faiths," which he said, taught one to be a better and true representative of one's religion than he actually was or professed to be.

GANGARAM PALANDE SENTENCED

Mr. Gangaram Palande an active worker of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union from the Sewree Centre and a member of the Bombay Joint Strike Committee was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment under section 117 of the Penal Code. The prosecution was in connection with a speech delivered by Mr. Palande at a strikers' meeting held at Sewree during the last textile General Strike. The Magistrate held that the speech was a definite incitement to violence and convicted and sentenced Com. Palande as stated above.

BACK FROM KAILASH?

Bengali Youths' Successful Enterprise

CALCUTTA, July 26

Mr. Uma Prosad Mookerjee who about a couple of months ago accompanied by Mr. Sunil Chatterjee and two members of the Ramkrishna Mission at Almorah left for an expedition to Mount Kailash returned this morning to Calcutta by the Bombay Mail after having completed the enterprise.

He was met at Howrah Station by a number of friends and admirers and was garlanded.—United Press.

41ST DAY OF HIS HUNGER STRIKE

Burma Home Member's "No" To Deputation

RANGOON, July 26.

It is reliably understood that the Home Member refused to intervene as desired by the deputation including three prominent Sayadaws which waited upon him in the matter of hunger-strike by Reverend Ottama's younger brother Shin Ariya as a protest against the alleged refusal of Jail authorities to place him in "A" division.

Accordingly, the deputationists now propose to interview the Governor in this connection.

It will be recalled that Shinariya was convicted on June 16 last for disobeying the notice under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

To-day is the 41st day of his hunger-strike.—United Press.

NO DANGER TO KITCHLEW'S HEALTH

Slight Decrease In Weight

AMRITSAR, July 25.

Drs. Ishar Dass Bhatia and Chunilal Bhatia who examined Dr. Kitchlew this morning have issued the following statement:—

Although Dr. Kitchlew has lost four lbs. in weight since yesterday he is happy and cheerful. The pulse is normal and so is the case with heart. He is not showing outwardly any signs of exhaustion. There is no danger to his health at present."—United Press.

Karachi Indian Merchants' Association's Appeal To Govt.

KARACHI, July 25.

The Karachi Indian Merchants' Association wired the following to the Commerce and Finance Members of the Government of India:

"The Association strongly protests against the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the protection to steel industry, which are objectionable both on points of principle and conditions of industry. The withdrawal of duty on tested structurals and plates will not only hit the industry but increase the taxpayers' burden. Preference to British Industry without reciprocal return, will be highly detrimental to the indigenous industry particularly in the absence of any undertaking, that British steel will not be dumped.

The Association views the recommendations thoroughly unsatisfactory and strongly urges that a new scheme be devised to safeguard this key industry to assure its future and to induce new works to come into existence.—A.P. Special.

Hyderabad, (Dn.), July 26.—His Excellency Sir Phillip Chetwode, the Commander in Chief is expected to visit Hyderabad in August, 12.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Training Of Congress Volunteers

It is understood that the Volunteer Sub-Committee, which met recently to discuss, among other subjects, the training of the volunteers, decided to conduct a Camp for a fortnight for men who have already received some sort of training either in the Hindustani Seva Dal or the National Militia or some other volunteer organisation. After these men emerge from the Camp, Officers will be selected out of these men. If after this camp it is found necessary to conduct one or two similar camps to bring up the standard of efficiency, the Sub-Committee, it appears, will open such camps. The Officers will in their turn train the general force. Miss Safia Somji, the only lady on the Sub-Committee who has received training will, it is understood, be in charge of the training of the women's section of the volunteers. It is not yet known what arrangements have been made towards training the women, but one can be sure that Miss Safia Somji will do her best to present an efficient body of trained women volunteers. One can only wish all success both to Mr. Yusuf Meherally and Miss Safia Somji.

More Universities.

Whether it is practicable or not to separate Bombay city from the Bombay Presidency it cannot be denied that there is a strong feeling among well-known educationists and public men that the time has come to establish more universities in the Presidency. At present students from the whole Presidency have to depend upon Bombay University for their degrees. In recent years, colleges have sprung up in many parts of the Presidency for the convenience of the students and it is suggested by many that the Government of Bombay and the University authorities should consider seriously the question of opening a university at Poona, one at Ahmedabad and another at Karachi. It is also contended by them that if more universities were established it would further the cause of education, the congestion in the Bombay University would be relieved and there would be healthy competition between the different universities. In England there are several universities. Why not have at least three in Bombay Presidency?

Masses Are With Congress

Candidates Will Come Out With Flying Colours, Says Bhulabhai

"If we do half as well in other provinces as we have done in Madras, I have no doubt the Congress nominees will come off with flying colours in the forthcoming election," declared Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, when interviewed about the result of his election campaign in the Madras Presidency.

Speaking about the response of the masses to the call of the Congress, Mr. Bhulabhai said that the masses looked to the Congress as the supreme national institution and were prepared to carry out the Congress mandate.

CALCUTTA, July 26.

Interviewed by the "United Press" on the eve of his departure to Benares along with Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and Dr. B. C. Roy to attend the momentous sittings of the Congress Working Committee and also the Congress Parliamentary Board, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai expressed himself very much satisfied wieh the result of the election campaign in the Madras Province.

"It is no matter of a mere formal satisfaction" he said. "I think under no circumstances of politics, could we have expected better results. If we do half as well in other provinces as we have done in Madras, I have no doubt the Congress nominees will come off with flying colours in the forthcoming election."

Asked as to whether he found the masses welcoming the prospect of the Congress contesting the election, Mr. Bhulabhai said one thing which struck him was that masses looked upto the Congress as the supreme national institution to indicate the broad outlines of the national programme, and this having been done by the A.I.C.C. at Patna, they were prepared to carry it out.—United Press.

ALLEGED LATHI-CHARGE ON POLITICALS

PATNA, July 26.

The Muzaffarpur correspondent of "Searchlight", alleges lathi charge was made on political prisoners in Hazaribagh Jail as a result of which several of them are reported to have received injuries.

The correspondent further says that as a protest one among them has resorted to hunger-strike.—United Press.

WILL HAPSBURGS RETURN TO AUSTRIA?

(Continued from page 1.)

safe-conduct was promised to the insurgents provided the three Ministers whom they had captured were released unharmed. The insurgents were later taken prisoners, safe conduct having lapsed on the death of Dr. Dollfuss. The identity of Dollfuss' assailants was known.

Sir John Simon declared that the British attitude of upholding Austria's independence in accordance treaties was unchanged.

The members of the House of Commons punctuated Sir John Simon's recital of Dr. Dollfuss' murder with exclamations of horror.—Reuter.

PARTY TO HAIG

Exclusion Of "Hindu" Causes Surprise Among All Journalists

SIMLA, July 26.

In the luncheon party given yesterday to Sir Harry Haig by the Assembly members all important newspapers and News Agencies were represented except the "Hindu" of Madras to whose representative invitation was not extended on the ground, it is undersood, of want of accommodation and the fact that the "Hindu" being a far-off Madras paper, no member here was inerested in it.

The matter was brought to the notice of Sir Shanmukham Chetty, but Mr. Ranga Iyer who was in charge of arrangements on behalf of the committee of hosts saw no reason to alter his decision. He is stated to have remarked that the "Hindu" was not friendly to Sir Harry.

What appears to be a deliberate exclusion of the "Hindu" from such a representative function has been the subject of much discussion here, and resentment is felt at the attitude taken towards the "Hindu" which, it is held, is not justified by the facts.—United Press.

FOR KATHIAWAR HARIJAN UPLIFT

Allotment Of Rs. 25,000 From Gandhi Purse Fund

RAJKOT (By Mail).

Mr. N. K. Jhaveri, the acting agent of the All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kathiawad Agency, has deputed Mr. Chaganlal Joshi to visit the Harijan Ashrams and Schools so far conducted by the Kathiawad Harijan Samiti and to decide after discussion with the local workers the budget for these institutions as the Central Board at Delhi seems to have decided to allot, 25,000 rupees out of the purse of Rs. 33,000 presented to Mahatma Gandhi.

It is contemplated to spend this sum of Rs. 25,000 within two years. Existing Harijan institutions will be given help and new schools, wells and other facilities for the Harijans will be provided for from this fund. Those in need of help are asked to apply to the Acting Agent, All India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kathiawad Agency, Anand Kunj, Rajkot, civil station.—A. P.

Hyderabad (Dn.), July 26.—A Nizam's 'firman' announced that His Highness's second son Prince Moazam Jah has composed 7,000 verses which will shortly be issued in a book form under the title "Shamshir Shujaat."—United Press.

GANDHIJI NEEDS REST

Doctors Issue Bulletin Over Gandhiji's Health

CAWNPORE, July 26.

The following bulletin has been issued regarding Mahatma Gandhi's health by Drs. Jawaharlal, S N. Sen, Murarilal and Banwarilal.

"We examined Mahatma Gandhi last evening and again this morning. His pulse was 72 per minute. Blood pressure was 160/105. It was lower last week in Calcutta. Though there is nothing which may cause anxiety still we are of opnion that he needs the the maximum amount of rest and a minimum amount of exertion, mental and physical, especially to conserve his energy for the coming fast. His programme must be cut down as far as possible."—A. P.

How They Realise Their Dues From Vidyapith

AHMEDABAD, July 25.

The Mamlatdar, North Daskroi Taluka auctioned the grass grown on the fields of the Gujarat Vidyapith and realised a sum of Rs. 160 on account of the land revenue of the Gujarat Vidyapith which is still under the possession of Government.—A. P.

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CALL TO SWADESHI WORKERS

Mahatma Asks Them To Concentrate On Small Industries

CAWNPORE, July 25.

During the last few months Mahatma Gandhi has been approached by several workers in Swadeshi for a comprehensive definition of "Swadeshi" for their guidance. In trying to prepare an exhaustive definition and in the course of a discussion with coworkers in the extreme south, he discovered that such a definition was almost impossible and that Swadeshi was its own definition. It was a spirit that was growing and undergoing variations daily. Any attempt at definition must fail and was likely to retard the evolution of the Swadeshi spirit. He, therefore, suggested the following workable formula for the guidance of the All-India, Swadeshi League and kindred organisations:—

THE NEW FORMULA.

"For the purpose of the All-India Swadeshi League, Swadeshi covers useful articles manufactured in India through small industries which are in need of popular education for their support and which will accept the guidance of the All-India Swadeshi League in regulating the prices and in the matter of wages and welfare of labour under their control. Swadeshi will, therefore, exclude articles manufactured through large and organised industries which are in no need of the services of the All-India Swadeshi League and which can or do command State aid."

RESTRICT SCOPE OF WORK.

This formula created consternation among the workers. The result was a discussion between some members of the League and Gandhiji at Bombay during his visit in the course of the Harijan Tour. The following is the authorized, discussion as approved by Gandhiji:—

"My formula, as stated clearly, is for the guidance of the Swadeshi League. It does not purport to cover the whole field of Swadeshi. It is only by way of suggestion to the League to restrict the scope of its work to the encouragement and propogation of minor, particularly, home industries to the exclusion of major organised ones. The object of making this suggestion is not to decry the major industries or to ignore the benefit that those industries have bestowed and in future may bestow on the country. But a body like the Swadeshi League need not become self-appointed advertising agents of those industries as it has hitherto been. They have ample resources at their command and they are well able to take care of themselves.

SWADESHI SPIRIT.

The spirit of Swadeshi has been sufficiently generated and it helps them without any effort of Swadeshi organisations. These, if they are to be useful, have to concentrate their attention on the struggling industries. Any attempt to advertise the wares of large organised industries can only result in sending up the prices. This will be unjust to the consumer. It is a waste of effort to bring into being a philanthropic organisation to help a successful business organisation. We may not delude ourselves with the belief that our efforts have helped the growth and advancement of those industries. It will be cheap self-satisfaction not substantiated by facts.

NO GOOD.

I recall the conversation I had with Fazalbhai in 1920, when I was on the eve of launching the movement of Swadeshi. He characteristically said to me

"If you Congressmen become advertising agents of ours, you will do no good to the country except to put a premium on our wares and raise the prices of our manufactures."

His argument was sound. But he was non-plussed when I informed him that I was determined to encourage hand spun and hand woven khadi which had been woefully neglected and which needed to be revived if starving unemployed millions were to be served.

AN ILLUSTRATION.

But khaddar is not the only such struggling industry. I, therefore, suggest to you to direct your attention and efforts to all small scale minor unorganised industries that are to-day in need of public support. They may be wiped out if no effort is made in their behalf. Some of these are being pushed back by large scale industries which flood the markets with their manufactures. It is these that cry for your help.

Take the sugar industry. The largest major industry next to textile is that of the manufacture of sugar. It stands in no need of our assisance. Sugar factories are fast multiplying. Popular agencies have done little to help the growth of this industry. It is indebted for its growth to favourable legislation. And to-day the industry is so prosperous and expanding that the production of jaggery is becoming a thing of the past. It is admittedly superior to the refined sugar in nutritive value. It is this very valuable cottage industry that cries out for your help. This, by itself, furnishes a large scope for search and substantial help. We have to investigate the ways and means of keeping it alive. This is but an illustration of what I mean.

HELP FOR MILLIONS.

I have no doubt also that true Swadeshi consists in encouraging and reviving these home industries. That alone can help the dumb millions. It also provides an outlet for creative faculties and resourcefulness of the people. It can also usefully employ hundreds of youths in the country who are in need of employment. It may harness all energy that at present runs to waste. I do not want anyone of those who are engaged in more remunerative occupations to leave them and take to minor industries just as I did with regard to the spinning wheel. I would ask only those who suffer from unemployment and penury to take to some of these industries and add a little to their slender resources.

LEAVE THEM TO THEMSELVES.

It will thus be seen that the change in activity that I have suggested to you does in no way conflict with the interests of the major industries. I want to say only this much, that you, the national servants, will restrict your activities to the minor industries and let major ones help themselves as they are doing to-day. Minor industries, I conceive, will not replace the major ones, but will supplement them. Of the large industries I aspire even to induce owners to take interest in this work which is purely humanitarian. I am a well wisher of the millowners too and they will bear me out when I say that I have not failed to help them when I could."—A.P.

CRITICISM ON HIGH COURT CIRCULAR

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, July 25.

The High Court of Mysore have issued notices under Section 11 of Mysore Legal Practitioners' regulation, on C. Narasunhaiya and P. Gopalakrishna Setty, the President and the Secretary respectively of the Mysore Bar Association as a sequel to their participation in passing certain resolutions on July 19, criticising a recent High Court Circular, which, in the opinion of the High Court, are of a contumacious character tending to hinder and embarass proper administration of justice in Mysore and to bring the High Court and particularly, the Chief Justice and general administrative control of the High Court of Mysore into contempt.

The case has been posted for July 30 before full bench.

KARACHI TRADE NOT AFFECTED?

KARACHI, July 26.

At a meeting of the North-western Rly. Advisory Committee, the Chairman Lt.-Col. W. Macrat, Agent, North-Westrn Railway informed the Committee that the reduced rates recently introduced by the G. I. P. Railway for cotton to Bombay in competition with Cutch ports had had no effect upon the trade of Karachi The question of rates for Sind rice in competition with Burma rice was further discussed and it was agreed that the Chief Commercial Manager of the Railway would attend the meeting of the Merchants' Association in Karachi and other parties interested in order to discuss the matter.—A P. Special.

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THE COMMUNAL AWARD

(Continued from page 6.)

gal and the Punjab were the corner-stones of the Muslim edifice. Under the Award the majority in Bengal is turned into a perpetual minority, and in the Punjab the majority is extremely precarious which, with the slightest jolt in the Legislature, might becomt a minority. Baluchistan, with its overwhelming Muslim majority, has been branded with an inferior status. These are few of the considerations shown to the Mussulmans under the Award. I make bold to say that the Mussulmans were infinitely better treated by the Nehru Report, and I am equally certain that in any national settlement that might be devised the Muslim position will be much better safeguarded.

A Great Concession

But rightly or wrongly the bulk of the Mussulmans have taken their stand by the Award, and the question was what attitude the Congress should adopt in the intervening period before the Constituent Assembly met and deliberated. Logically it should have condemned the Award. But logically it should also have been ready with a substitute or an agreed solution. The Congress has made no bones about declaring what it thinks about the Award. It says that "judged by the national standard the Communal Award is wholly unsatisfactory besides being open to serious objection on other grounds." But it also says that "in view of division of opinion it can neither accept nor reject the Communal Award as long as the division lasts." In effect it has called a truce. Desirous of closing its ranks in view of the impending election it has accepted a compromise. Idealists in both the communities have cause to quarrel with this decision. But idealism is as difficult to achieve in politics as a vacuum in nature. But I should like to say this to my Mussalman friends. The Congress has made a great concession to Muslim feeling. It has sympathetically considered the electioneering fortunes of those Mussulmans who will be standing on the Congress ticket and who will have to face the reactions of a separate electorate. As regards the Hindus the Congress has expressed its opinion about the Award in clear and emphatic language. Besides this the Award is not become an unalterable and immutable fact in our constitution. We are going to fight against that very constitution. If we have hopes of wrenching Swaraj from our rulers surely we can expect to fashion a more national and more equitable settlement of the communal problem. Therefore, instead of devoting our time and attention in considering how wicked is the policy of the Government in throwing this apple of discord in our midst, and how misguided the minorities are in wanting to eat it, let us try and grow an apple in our own orchard which will satisfy both the communal and the national hunger.

Chittagong.—Subodh Lala and eight other youths were arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act from different interior villages of the District.—United Press.

True Votaries Of Aryan Culture

Gandhiji's Tribute To Samajists' Activities For Harijan Uplift

CAWNPORE, July 25.

According to his programme Ganidhiji paid a flying visit to Luknow this morning and returned at 10-52 a.m. with a purse of about Rs. 4,500 and ornaments.

He emphasised centralised work in certain Harijan Bastis, construction of wells in villages where good drinking water was not available.

Asked about the starting of Ashrams he said it was better if such institutions were not called by that name which was much abused. If they did start such institutions, the teacher in charge should be affectionate like a father.

VOTARIES OF ARYAN CULTURE.

Then he went to Arya Samaj and received an address of welcome. They stated how the Arya Samaj started by Swami Tajanand Saraswati was to-day trying to make men true votaries of Aryan culture and four lakhs of Arya Samajists of the various provinces were trying to remove untouchability.

Replying he thanked them for the address and said he could hardly say anything as regards his praises in the address. These should not have been there as his life had not come to an end. Some Rishi said that man's praises should be sung only after his death. Swami Dayananda Saraswati, he said, was a great man. There were many Arya Samajists with him. His association with them was nothing new. He might have disagreed with them but this had nothing to do with their mutual relation and these bonds had been getting strengthened everyday.

He then auctioned the address for Rs. 25. Mr. Price presented to him a folding canvas chair, the highest bid for which being Rs. 20.—United Press.

DROP IN C. D. PRISONERS

SIMLA, July 25.

The total number of persons, convicted under the ordinary law or Central and Provincial Acts, which replaced the Ordinance X of 1932, who were undergoing imprisonment in connection with civil disobedience movement, at the end of June 1934 shows a decline of 165 as compared with the previous month, the total at the end of June being 747 as against 912 at the end of May 1934.

Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces show decreases of 76, 13, 22, 11 and 14 respectively.—United Press.

CONGRESS ELECTIONS IN POONA

Mr. Kelkar Returned To Provincial Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 25.

At a meeting of Congress members held this evening under the presidency of Mr. N. V. Gadgil, elections were held for the city, district and provincial Congress Committees.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, was elected President.

Mr. Ganeshshastri Joshi, Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, Mr. Raghunath Talegaokar and Mr. Anantrao Kale were elected Secretaries.

MAHARASTRA P. C. C.

Messrs. N. C. Kelkar; V. P. Limaye; R. K. Khadilkar; Balukaka Kanitkar; Ganeshshastri Joshi; Shankarrao Deo; Vasukaka Joshi; N. V. Gadgil; Keshavrao Jedhe and Maganbhai Patel, were elected to the Provincial Congress Committee.

"RELEASE POLITICALS"

A resolution was passed requesting the Government to release political prisoners that are still in jail.

The President of the meeting was authorised to send the resolution to the authorities concerned.

BAJAJ MEETS MAHATMA

Gandhiji Advises Cawnpore Workers To Take Up Rural Work

CAWNPORE, July 26.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj arrived here this morning and he was present when Mahatmaji had a talk with the Khadi workers.

Gandhiji had also talks with the Congress and Harijan workers. In the course of his conversation Gandhiji expressed that he agreed with the socialists so long as they remained non-violent.

To Harijan workers his advice was to create personal contact with others and to Khadi workers to concentrate their attention on villages rather than on cities.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO ADDRESS

LUCKNOW.

Jointly replying to both the addresses presented to him Mahatma Gandhi expressed his keen disappointment at the amount of money collected here for his Harijan fund as he said he had been much more munificently treated on previous occasions.

Harijans, he added, should not be looked down upon simply because they did dirty work. He likened their position to that of a mother who did similar kind of work for her baby and purged it of uncleanliness.

Therefore Harijans, he argued should command same amount of respect as the mother did.

How could people who had produced men of the calibre of Dr. Ambedkar be continued to be treated in the manner in which they had hitherto been, he asked.

Turning to khadi he said that its extensive use would work the salvation of millions of poor people in the country considerable proportion of which consisted of Harijans. He thought that men who were unwilling to buy even a small piece of khaddar could not be of any possible use of service to their breathren.—A. P.

Latest Commercial News

Small Decline In New York Cotton Prices

SPECULATIVE BUYING AND LIQUIDATION BY BULLS

Gold And Silver Steady But Chicago Grains Firm

TIN EASY AND JUTE AND RUBBER QUIET

BOMBAY, July 26.

On Thursday, crossrates ruled quiet within a narrow range.

ERRATIC CHANGES IN NEW YORK COTTON.

Austrian developments had repercussions on markets in general and New York cotton was erratic. There was good speculative support at the decline but profit-taking checked the advance.

STEADY TONE IN BULLION.

London gold improved a little, but silver remained unchanged. The undertone was steady.

QUIET TONE IN COMMODITIES.

Tin was easy but jute was steady Linseed and rubber ruled quiet.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES WEAK.

Markets on the London Stock Exchange were dull and Giltedged securities were weak.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 26.

Previous closing	.....	12.76
To-day's opening	.....	12.77
Difference	.....	+.01
To-day's closing	.....	12.72
Difference	.....	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	..... Rs.	212-8
April-May	..... Rs.	223

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 26.

Previous closing	.....	6.69
To-day's opening	.....	6.61
Difference	.....	—.08
To-day's closing	.....	6.71
Difference	.....	+.02

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 26.

Austrian developments had repercussions on markets in general and New York cotton continued its erratic tendency to-day. After opening steady with a gain of 1 point at 12.77 for October, the market advanced on speculative buying following steady Liverpool cables and bullish weather reports but later declined on liquidation and uncertainty about weather conditions October at high levels recording 12.86 and at low levels 12.72.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.72 with a decline of 4 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 26.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (12.76/12.75) 12.79/12.77
December (12.88/12.87) 12.92/12.90
January (12.90/12.88) 12.96/12.93

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 26.

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American July (6.73) 6.73
American October (6.64) 6.64
Egyptian July (8.19) 8.20
Egyptian October (8.32) 8.33

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 26. 10-0 p.m.

The New York cotton futures opened 1 point up. The local market moved between Rs. 222-8 and Rs. 223-12 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 222-12 with New York futures 2 points down.

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, July 26

Linseed September	6 12 9
Linseed May	6 10 0
Wheat September	3 15 0
Wheat January	4 4 0
Wheat May	4 5 0

Tone: Weak

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 25

July	13.87 plus 02
August	19.97 plus 02
September	14.08 plus 01

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 26

Java ready	13 15 3
S S Nizam	4 2 0
S S Arabia	4 1 0
S S Himalaya	4 1 6
S S Nawab	4 1 3
July shipment	4 1 0
July and/or September shipment	4 0 9
Oct and/or December shipment	4 0 9

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 26.

Previous closing	.....	5.04 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	5.04
To-day's closing	.....	5.03

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 26.

Previous closing	.....	5.04 1/16
To-day's opening	.....	5.03 7/8
To-day's closing	.....	5.03 3/4
Difference	.....	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, July 26.

Previous closing	.....	76.46
To-day's opening	.....	76.40
To-day's closing	.....	76.43
Difference	.....	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 26.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 503 7/8 which fluctuated within narrow limits. The closing sterling-dollar crossrate was 5.03 3/4

The Franc opened steady at 76.40 and slightly improved to 76.46. The closing sterling Franc crossrate was 76.43

LONDON SILVER

London, July 26.

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	20 1/4d.	20 1/4d.
Forward	20 3/8d.	20 3/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 26.

Gold (£6-17-11 1/2) £6-18-0

BULLION

London, July 26.

Influx (£61000) £1000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 1/4d.) 20 1/4d.
Gold per ounce (£6-17-11 1/2) £6-8-0

DISCOUNTS

London, July 26.

3 months (13/16 to 7/8) p.c. 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (7/8 to 15/16 p.c.) 7/8 to 15/16 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 26. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/4) 5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay (38.00) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay (95 1/2) 95 1/2
London on Milan (58.75) 58.78
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/8) 1-4 1/8
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

London, July 26.

Local silver opened steady at Rs. 56/15, 56/15 and 57/1 and advanced on speculative buying to Rs. 57/3, 57/3 and 57/5 following firm advices from Shanghai but later declined to Rs. 57/1, 57/1 and 57/3 on unfavourable advices from London.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/4/6, 34/4/6 and 34/5 and for want of speculative interest remained unchanged throughout the session.

Rungpur, July 26. —Chandrakumar Sarkar a student aged sixteen years was arrested yesterday with some live cartridges in his person.—United Press.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 26.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with a gain of nearly 1/2 penny at 66 for October and 68 1/2 for December and advanced on commission houses buying but later slightly reacted on profit-taking.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 26.

Chicago wheat opened steady with Sept. at 99 3/8 and December at 1.00 3/4 and ruled slightly better on commission house buying and outside support.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, July 26.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 45 7/8. Trading was somewhat active on bullish weather cables.

Rye opened steady at 73 1/2 for Sept. and advanced in sympathy with the grain market.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, July 26.

Argentine Linseed opened quiet but steady with a decline of 7 points at 13.90 for Sept. and improved by 3 points in the early session on general buying September at noon being quoted at 13.93.

LONDON MARKETS

London, July 26.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (£233 3/8 buyers £233 1/2 sellers firm) £ 231 1/2 buyers £231 5/8 sellers. Easier.

Lead (£10 3/4 buyers £10 7/8 sellers) unquoted. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£32 to £32 1/4) £32 1/4 to £32 3/4

Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug. (£14 3/16) £14 5/16 value.

Dundee August (£16 3/4) unquoted

Lightening August (£15 1/2) unquoted

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0 1/2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16) 7 paid and value.
Oct-Dec. (7 3/16) 7 3/16 paid and value.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay July-Aug. (£12 1/4) £12 1/4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. (£12) £11 7/8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July-Aug. (£10 5/8) £10 5/8 sellers.

Rapeseed Toria July-Aug (£10 5/16) £10 5/16 sellers.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, July 26.

Corfu, French, London.
Gange, Cega, Kobe.
President Monroe, Jackstad, New York

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, July 26.

Havildar, Harrison, Calcutta.
Vita, Denne, Busrah.
Corfu, French, Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, July 26.

Steamer Varsova for Busrah.
" Vasna for Busrah.
" Rajputana for London.
" Chybassa for Calcutta.
" Dogra for Bhavnagar.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Corfu:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Corfu arrived in harbour yesterday from London with the outward mails of the 12th inst., a general cargo and 47 saloon and 12 deck-passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Kobe etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S S President Monroe:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Monroe arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Gange:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Gange, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with mail, a general cargo and 28 saloon and 41 deck-passengers and hence she sailed on the same day for Trieste etc., with mails, a general and same bottom cargo, 124 saloon and 32 deck through passengers.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Vita sailed yesterday for Busrah via Karachi withmails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

ALL SECTIONS DOMINATED BY AUSTRIAN SITUATION

GERMAN BONDS AND AUSTRIAN ISSUES WEAK

Home Railways Unsettled On Dividend Announcements

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, July 26.

Situation in Austria dominated practically all sections in the Stick Exchange and although no feeling of pressure was experienced, a very dull tone ruled throughout. Giltedged securities, German bonds and Austrian issues were marked down mainly as a precautionary measure. Otherwise apart from a setback in Gold Minings and a few other isolated instances prices were not materially affected.

Home Railways were very unsettled on dividend announcements. London Midland and Scottish preference shares raised 1/2 per cent to 1 1/2 but the unexpected decision of Southern Railways not to declare an interim on preferred ordinary shares for the past half year, whereas 1 to 1 1/2 per cent was expected, came as a great dis appointment.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 26.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 26. 3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally dull. Giltedgeds were weaker. Mining shares were also weaker. Industrials generally were inactive.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (£80 3/4) £80 3/8

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£105 1/4) £105

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 1/8) £110 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£115 3/8) £115 3/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (£104 5/8) £104 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£113 3/8) £113 3/8

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction (dol 8 1/4) dol 8

International Holding (dol 1 3/8) dol 1 3/8

Hydro Electric (dol 5) dol 4 5/8

Musical Industries (26-6) 26-0

Princhin Johnson (39-0) 38-3

Imperial Chemical Defd (35-6) 35-1 1/2

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (8-6) 8-6

Woolsworth New Ord (101-3) 101-3

Swedish Match (7-0) 7-0

Dunlop Rubber (45-0) 44-6

University Ordinary (19-9) 18-4 1/2

Ford Motors (30-9) 30-4 1/2

Cables and Wireless (£6 3/8) £6 3/8

British American Tobacco (117-6) 117-6

Camera 'A' (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Imperial Tobacco Ord (125-9) 125-9

P and O S N Co. Defd (15-9) 15-9

Distillers (87-6) 86-3

Bredrurd Dyers (12-0) 12-0

British Celonese (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2

J and P Coates Ordinary (64-6) 64-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (45-3) 44-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (9-0) 9-0

Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2

Inter Nickels (23 7/8) 23 7/8

Bengal Iron and Steel (4-6) 4-6

Tata Iron and Steel (£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 26. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80 1/4) £80 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£93 1/8) £93

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£115) £115 1/4

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£99 3/4) £99 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £112 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/8) £108 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Donars Tea (60-0) 58-9

JUTES SHARES.

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (24-9) 24-9
Gula Kelampong (24-4 1/2) 23-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust 35-9) 36-9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-7 1/2) 60-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (17 1/4) 16 3/8
East Raud Proprietary (47-0) 45-9
Rand Mines (137-6) 137-6

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-0) 45-0
Burma Oil (76-7 1/2) 76-7 1/2
Mexican Eagle (7-10 1/2) 7-1 1/2
Shell Transport (45-7 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£20 1/4) £19 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 26.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange

General Motors (dol 28 1/8) dol 28 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 1/8) dol 11 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 35 3/8) dol 35 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 83 1/2) dol 83 1/4

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, July 25

Spot	1.70—02
December	1.76—02
March	1.79—04
May	1.83—03

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 25-7-34	7708000	8995000
Receipts Yesterday 25-7-34	8000	11000
Exports to date 25-7-34	7599000	8445000
Stock at Ports 20-7-34	2465000	3172000
Stock Interior Towns 20-7-34	1167000	1256000
Stock Liverpool 20-7-34	980000	805000
Visible Supply 20-7-34	5458000	6690000
Quantity in Sight 20-7-34	12127000	13944000
Quantity out of Sight 20-7-34	13222000	14049000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 26

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 25/11; Lowest Rs. 25/8; Closing Rs. 25/10

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 26/5/6; Highest Rs. 26/7; Closing Rs. 26/6/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 17/6; Lowest Rs. 17/5; Closing Rs. 17/10

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 21/15/6; Closing Rs. 22/5/6.

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25/1; Highest Rs. 25/5; Lowest Rs. 25; Closing Rs. 25/4/6.

STATEMENT OF CURRENCY

The Dy. Controller of the Currency Bombay, has issued the following abstract of the Accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd July 1934.

(In thousands of rupees)

Notes in circulation 1,82,84,86
Reserve Coin and Bullion—
Silver coin in India 84,98,21
Gold bullion in India 41,55,28
Silver bullion in India 13,45,80
Securities (purchase price) in India 30,78,02
Securities (purchase price) in England 12,07,55

MONSOON WEAK OVER COUNTRY

Few Falls Occur In Chota Nagpur

POONA, July 26.

The monsoon has been weak over the country except in hills and submontane districts from Assam to United Provinces and in North-West Frontier Province and hills of North Punjab where it has been strong. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, East Central India, Konkan, North Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, West Central India, East Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Madras Deccan, and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, West Central Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and Southeast Madras

Toungoo one and a half inches; Myitkyina one; Cherrapunji fourteen; Jalpaiguri eight; Dhubri four; Sibsagar two. Dibrugarh one and a half; Shillong, Darjeeling and Purnea one; Bareilly four; Dehra Dun three; Meerut two; Nowgong one and a half; Sutna one. Murree two; Miranshah one; Khandala and N'zamabad two; Vizagapatam one and a half; Ratnagiri, Bijapur, Mahableshwar and Marmagao one.

Monsoon will be strong in Assam, North Bengal and submontane Districts of Bihar and United Provinces and along and near Western Himalayas.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Locally heavy rain will continue in hills and submontane districts from Assam to East Punjab during the next thirty-six hours.—A. P.

DIEHARDS OUT FOR LASKI'S BLOOD

(Continued from page 6.)

other Tory M.P.s joined in the hunt.

Socialism In England

According to the correspondent of the "Daily Worker," who was present at Laski's lecture, the Professor, "far from defending, attacked Parliamentary Government, and in his anxiety to prove his revolutionary fervour, only stopped short of declaring himself a Communist.

According to the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" Professor Laski describing himself as "a bourgeois professor" confessed before the Communist Academy that elements of doubt remained in his mind regarding the benefits of violent revolution. In any case, none of the prerequisites for a successful proletarian revolution, postulated by Lenin in 1917, at present existed in England. "I do not think," Prof. Laski said, "that there will develop in England—except in the event of a disastrous war—the temper of successful revolution until a Labour Government has attempted to govern by Act of Parliament."

Prof. Laski pictured the situation that would arise in the event of a Socialist victory in a General Election in 1936—"on the only possible programme: nationalise the banks, coal, transport, and electrical energy." The first result of the election victory would be a slump in the value of the pound, and Mr. MacDonald would advise the King to ask the Socialist leader to form another National Government, "to ward off the approaching catastrophe which threatens the financial structure of the country." The Socialist leader would decline, and Mr. MacDonald would then advise an immediate new appeal to the electorate in its new mood. This, said Prof. Laski, would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. But, he added, "when the rules of the game prove unsuitable for victory the gentlemen of England change the rules of the game."

This time, the Conservatives would probably win. But even if the Socialists got again in, by that time the financial crisis would have grown so grave that the Socialist Cabinet would have to proclaim a "State of Emergency" and govern by decree—virtually a Labour-Fascist regime.

"But supposing I am wrong," he continued, 'and Labour got a fair deal and was allowed to form a socialist government when first elected, it would all the same have to take "emergency powers" to save the currency from collapse and rush an enabling bill, to deal with the banks, etc., through Parliament without any debate. Would the Lords stand for that? Would the bourgeoisie stand for that? No."

Therefore, argued Prof. Laski, a Labour Premier must only take office, if he has obtained in advance the King's pledge to create enough peers to swamp the Lords. He would then have to rush through constitutional reform without letting the Opposition discuss it. Would the English capitalist class then slip away like a thief in the night and let a Socialist society be formed without a fight? Of course not."

Decaying Capitalism

Prof. Laski suggested that the Conservatives would win the 1936 election out of hand by a majority of 40 to 50, after, if necessary, revealing another Zinovieff letter. Then the crisis would inevitably deepen; India ungovernable, new or old crises in Canada, South Africa, Australia with South America adding to the financial turmoil by refusing to honour further England's 19th century investments there. The Conservatives would be forced to go in for strong government, suspending various liberties, and probably repealing the Habeas Corpus Act. The actual suspension or suppression of the Constitution would soon follow. The professor said he believed that in the present phase England would inevitably have to go to war, but he did not think she would be involved in a war of the first magnitude this year, and probably not next. But in any case, "decaying capitalism" would meet wider and wider resistance from the working class. There would be strikes everywhere, and worse than that in the "devastated areas"—the Clyde, parts of the North, South Wales, etc., involving the immediate suspension of the Parliamentary system. If England were defeated in the field then a situation analogous to Germany's in 1919 would at once arise. Otherwise the Army and Navy would probably remain loyal.

Academic Lectures.

Prof. Laski tells me that his lectures were delivered under the auspices of the Institute of Soviet Law—a purely research body and not of the Communist Academy. The third of his lectures was held in a hall belonging to the latter institution purely for the convenience of the audience, which could not be contained in the hall of the institution. His lectures were an academic discussion of the development, and future of Parliamentary government. They sought to explain its successes, the grounds of the present crisis in which it finds itself in Western Europe, and its possible future. The third lecture was an explicit rejection of Communist method as inapplicable to the circumstances which confront Great Britain now. Prof. Laski assures me that his reference to the "Gentlemen of England change the rules of the game" was made with the object of showing that a long list of events in English history reveal a willingness to adapt well understood conventions of the Constitution to the preservation of existing privilege in what he conceived to be an indefensible way. The lectures were, in fact, simply a summary of Prof. Laski's 1933 lectures entitled "Democracy in Crisis." The fact that they were followed on each occasion by a fierce Communist attack for their defence of the Socialist democratic position," assures Prof. Laski, "is, I think, a sufficient indication of their real substance."

Disciplinary Action?

Following the protests in the House of Commons by Conservative members about his Moscow address, an article in an English Communist organ quotes from his first speech in Moscow. The professor said: "All my life Socialism has been a dream to me. Here in Soviet Russia it has become a reality. For twenty years, I have been a teacher, but I have come here not to teach but, as the devout Moslem goes Mecca, to learn." At this point, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, who is at present touring Russia, interrupted "Good Moslems go to Mecca not to learn but to repent."

The Vice-Chancellor and the Principal officer of London University, in their letter to the press on Friday morning on the subject of Prof. Laski's lecture, mention that his action "will doubtless form the subject of an inquiry by the appropriate body." Some surprise was caused by this statement in the University circles. Disciplinary action of the type suggested is unusual. "The appropriate body" is the Senate. It has power to remove a professor or lecturer for either incapacity or misconduct. The court, which is the highest University body, concerns itself only with financial questions.

All universities resort on occasion to disciplinary action against their teachers, but rarely on political grounds. In 1916, Mr. Bertrand Russell was fined for writing a leaflet which was considered likely to prejudice recruiting. The Council of Cambridge Trinity College thereupon removed him from his mathematical lecturership. The University authorities however, took no action in the matter.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	6
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	17
Amer Forn Power Com	6
Amer Forn Power Gold D	62
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	15
Electric Bond Common	12 1/4
Electric Bond dol 5 Pfd	39
Electric Bond dol 6 Pfd	47
Consolidated Gas	31
Columbia Gas	10
American Tel and Tel	112
Western Union Telgm	35 1/8
Radio Corporation	5
Mid Con Petroleum	13
Atlantic Refining	23
Socony	14 1/4
Plymouth Oil	10
American Radiator	12
Eaton Manufacturing	15
Chase National Bank	25
National City Bank	24
Sun Life of Canada	390
Distillers Seagram	15
Amer Tobacco 'B'	76
Du Pont de Nemours	88
Canadian Pacific	13
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	36
American Smelting	36
Noranda Mines	41
Int Nickel of Canada	24 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 1/2
Kennecott Copper	19 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
Int Harvestor	29
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	19
General Motors	28 5/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	43
Phillips Petrol	17 1/2
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	22 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio	16
Errie R R	12 1/2
Pennsylvania R R	26
Union Pacific R R	109
Great North Pfd	14
National Distillers	18
Celanese Corporation of Amer	21
General Foods	31
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	10
U S Rubber	13 1/2

Market steadier despite price irregularities. General Motors earned 88 cts. per share in 2nd quarter of 1934.

New York Call Rate one per cent. Anaconda 11 1/2, U S Steel 36; G Motors 28 5/8; I Nickel 24 3/8; Chase Bank 25; City Bank 24; Socony 14 1/4; N Y Central 22 1/2; W U Teleg 35 1/8; total business 1 1/4 million shares. Tone steady.

Gulf-Storm Influenced Heavy Liquidation

DROUGHT IN TEXAS UNBROKEN

Technical Position Greatly Improved

DISTURBED EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION TELLS

Bombay, July 26.

The New York cotton futures market was firm during the early part of the day on unfavourable crop conditions and bulls support but later declined.

Unfavourable political situation in Europe, poor consumption of American cotton, failure of outside buying on reports of damage to cotton crop induced heavy long liquidation. So far scattered showers are reported in Texas but the gulf-storm is now moving towards lower regions of Texas induced heavy liquidation. The weekly weather report shows favourable progress of the growing American cotton crop on the east of the Mississippi river while abnormal heat was experienced in the West. In texas there were few showers with considerable deterioration. So far the drought remains unbroken and heavy liquidation has greatly improved the technical situation of the market.

Still the crop is not made and we had serious complaints of excessive heat which must ultimately tell on the yield. At the moment this factor is not receiving the general attention of the cotton trade but with lights before us we believe it safe to buy on declines.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of one point but on active bull support prices advanced 18 points from the opening level and during the early part of the afternoon session. October delivery reached the highest level of the day 12.97. At this level there was renewed long liquidation on favourable weather forecast and weakness in securities. Prices declined rapidly and closed unchanged to a rise of 3 points. The market was erratic following weather map and political developments in Europe. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12-85c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very active and after moving both sides closed at a net rise of one to three points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.73c. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened on Wednesday at a decline of 4 points in sympathy with overnight decline in New York opening advices and trade general long liquidation due to more favourable weather reports and prices recorded a further decline of 4 points. At the decline there was some trade calling and local support. Later on prices advanced on absence of confirmation of rains in Texas. Good New York opening advices and tradi calling. There was a marked absence of any selling and prices closed at a net decline of two to one point. Middling American Spot cotton prices lost 10 points at 6.93d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 points with July 5.20, October 5.14 and January 5.14.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian Cotton futures market was fairly steady with a better enquiry. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points with Spot Sakel Cotton 2 points down at 8.39d. per lb. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of 7 to 5 points. Spot Upper Cotton prices declined 3 points at 7.18d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet with further long liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a loss of 10 to 5 points and Ashmouni at a decline of 15 to 12 points. At the close Sakel November was quoted 15.82. January 15.91, March 15.96 and Ashmouni August 12-.71. October 12.80 and December 12.91.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 12.93 plus 17 (1-9 p.m.)
Lowest 12.75—01 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool October Highest 6.71 (3-35 p.m.)
Lowest 6.62—09 (10-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool cable:—

In consequence of speculative liquidation, light rains in some sections in Texas, we expect an active market with wide fluctuations but feel bullish on the whole and advise buying on reactions.

Messrs. Orvis Brothers, New York cable:—

Erratic market reflects uncertainty of Western Belt crop prospects. We have no strong views.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market declined in consequence of speculative liquidation on light rains in some sections Texas. We expect an active market with wide fluctuations but feel bullish on the whole. Advise buying on reactions.

Liverpool: Uncertain tone drought situation offset by poor trade consumption outlook. Weekly weather favourable in Central East but rather unfavourable West.

New York: Some light rains and cloudy, indications causing liquidation.

New York: Reports of damage rain Galveston, Texas towards Victoria. Think liquidation is completed.

New York: Government reports tropical storm via Corpus Christi. Rains Western belt and hopeful rain Waco, Texas.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

9-18 a.m.: Scattered showers New Orleans District (North-East Louisiana,) Texas Gulf Coast. Excessive heat continues. Forecast: Western Belt partly cloudy, scattered precipitation. Later tropical storm developing U. S. signal warnings hoisted; storm reported to be headed for lower border of Texas Gulf Coast on Wednesday.

8-56 p.m.: Weekly Weather Report: Satisfactory progress East of river, abnormal heat West, few showers with considerable deterioration Texas.

Their Senior Partner cables from Liverpool:—

Considering critical crop conditions think 6.50 a safe level at which to buy. Recent decline due to disappointed long liquidation on failure unfavourable crop news to create outside interest; no long interest here.

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cable from the Head Office.

Further heavy liquidation due to weakness in stocks Market very nervous but drought unbroken.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Uncertainty crop prospects Western Belt causing see-saw market are not inclined to change our opinion (prefer buying on declines only).

Liverpool: Market steady on better trade support; rain Texas insufficient; expect general buying unless drought really broken.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 25th inst. (7-32 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Liquidation mainly due to anticipation beneficial rains; unless these materialise we advise buying at present prices reselling on good recovery.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 25.

October 1934	12.76
December 1934	12.87
January 1935	12.91—01
March 1935	13.05—03
May 1935	13.09
Middling Spot	12.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 25.

October 1934	12.74+01
December 1934	12.87+03
January 1935	12.89
Middling Spot	12.73

NEW YORK.
New York, July 25.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
October 1934	12.77
December 1934	12.89
January 1935	12.93
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	12.80
December 1934	12.91
January 1935	12.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 25.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	Nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
July 1934		6.78—02
August 1934 ..		6.73—02
September 1934 ..		6.71—02
October 1934 ..	6.63	6.69—02
November 1934 ..		6.64—02
December 1934 ..		6.64—02
January 1935 ..	6.58	6.64—02
February 1935 ..		6.64—02
March 1935		6.65—01
April 1935		6.64—01
May 1935		6.64—01
June 1935		6.62—01
Middling Spot ..		6.13—10

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 26

Following unchanged New York advices the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 223-4 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 223-8 on scattered buying. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 222-10. The market was steady and with renewed buying prices improved to Rs. 223.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points. There were reports of rain in South and East and European political situation was unfavourable. The local market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	Rs. 212/8
Broach A/M.	Rs. 222/6
Oomra D/J.	Rs. 194/8
Bengal D/J.	Rs. 142/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, July 26.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 138	134	131	126	
Panjab	... 138	134	131	126	
Rajputana	... 138	134	131	126	
Oomra No. 3	200 197	195	191	...	
C. P. No. 1	212 209	207	203	...	
C. P. No. 2	205 202	200	196	...	
Broach No. 2	... 221	218	216	214	
Punjab-Ame.	... 228	225	223	221	
Surat	... 281	278	275	272	
Rajpipla	... 279	276	273	270	
Navsari	... 283	280	277	274	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 26.

Bengal Superfine	153/55
Bengal Fine	148/50
Bengal F.G.	143
Sindh-Punjab Fine	148/50
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	143
Wardha-Hingt	207/09
Nagpur Savner	207/09
Pundhurna	199/201
Yeotmal	198/200
Arvi	197/199
Ellichpur	197/198
Amraoti-Berar	192/93
Khamgaon	192/93
Mulkapur	188/90
Khandesh	185/87
Jalna/Sailu	188/90
Burwah Sanavad	197/199
Broach Fine	217/20
Punjab/American	223/28
Punjab/American mix	215/18
Cambodia	273/78
Miraj/Sangli	213/18
Compta Good	218/23
Bagalkot	193/19
Kampala	350
Busoga	348
Jinja	344
Manza	338

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 26.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh	661	280,346	
Central India	1,057	224,350	
Barsi and Nagar	339	177,758	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	49,693	
Berar	1,282	456,517	
Central Provinces	449	114,664	
Total Oomras	3,788	1,303,825	
Dholera	62	140,541	
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184	
Rajputana	519	58,776	
Sind-Punjab	921	182,142	
Broach	100	330,247	
Coompta and Dharwar	1,221	71,108	
Westerns-Northerns	736	49,139	
Cocoanada	...	475	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	786	36,834	
Persian	...	1,767	
American	...	26,383	
Egyptian & African	855	168,435	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28	
Total	8,988	2,378,884	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th July.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,393	368,728
Japan and China	6,046	1,008,592
Coast Ports	100	19,589
Up-country by Rail	...	117,352
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	21,968
Total	7,539	1,536,229

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 26.

	Bales.
Khandesh	661
Central India	1,057
Barsi-Nugger	339
Berar	1,282
Central Provinces	449
Dhollera	62
Rajputana	519
Sind-Punjab	921
Broach	100
Compta-Dharwar	1,221
Western-Northerns	736
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	786
Egyptians	190
East Africans	665
Total Cotton	8,988
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,173
Linseed	4,481
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	727
Gingellyseed	1,734
Poppyseed	6
Groundnuts	13,287
Castorseed	4,525
Rice	6,266
Myrabollams	430
Cottonseed	190
Mowraseed	752
Gram	973
Joowar	144
Barley	212
Bajree	2,545
	Tons.
Coal	1,343

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 26

T T on London:—
Previous closing 1-4 1/16
To-day's opening 1-4 1/16
To-day's closing 1-4 1/8
Tone: Steady

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 26

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/4/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/5/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/9
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/7

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent B D L 105/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/5
4 per cent 1934/37 100/1
4 per cent 1943 106/4
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/7
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 109/1
5 per cent 1940/43 110/1
5 per cent 1935 103/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 110/3
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 105

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/4
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/8 and declined to Rs. 89/4/6. There was increased liquidation.

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

Weekly Report—Crop progress satisfactory East of the Mississippi river. Abnormal heat in West, few showers with considerable deterioration in Texas.

East: Generally fair, scattered thunder showers.

Central: Partly cloudy to unsettled, showers probably on the coast.

West: Partly cloudy to unsettled, showers in West Texas.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 15

Broach J/A opening 212; highest 212 1/2; lowest 212; close 212

Broach A/M 1935 opening 222; highest 222 1/4; lowest 221 1/2; close 221 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 1[illegible] 3/4; highest 193 3/4; lowest 193 1/2; close 193 3/4

Bengal D/J opening 141 3/4; highest 141 3/4; lowest 141 1/2; close 141 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 Rs. 30 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 12

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 24th July 5,973 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,359,896 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,450,828 bales

Decrease 90,932 bales.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, July 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/4.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, July 25.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. ..	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93 3/8
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent. ..	80-3/4
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105-1/4
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952, ...	104-5/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. ..	113-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	136-1/2
National Bank of India ..	49-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation..	10-3/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 25.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

July 1934	8.25
October 1934	8.38
November 1934	8.41
December 1934	8.44
January 1935	8.47
March 1935	8.52
May 1935	8.57
F. G. F. Spot	8.3

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 26

The local silver market ruled very steady on better Shanghai advices. Ashad delivery opened at Rs. 56-15 and prices improved to Rs. 57-2-6 on short covering and improved demand. Shanghai T T on London closed steady at 1-4 1/8. Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Ready Silver	57	2	0
Ashad delivery	57	2	0
Shravan delivery	57	3	6
Ready Gold	34	4	0
Ashad delivery	34	0	0
Shravan delivery	34	2	3

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 26

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 July-Dec.
Selling T T 1/6 Jan.-April.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 May-June
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 July
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 July Sept.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 Oct. March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 267
Bank selling T T 265
Banks buying T T 263
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 571
Banks buying D D 581
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 7/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 90 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 96
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/8 25th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 26th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 26th instant
Java/London 7.40 25th instant
London/Paris 76.46 25th instant
London/Belgium 21.56 25th instant
London/Switzerland 15.45 1/2 25th instant
London/Italy 58.78 25th instant
London/Berlin 13.12 25th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 25th instant
London/New York 5.04 1/16 25th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.45 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-17-11 24th instant £6-17-11 1/2 25th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 24th instant 20 1/4 25th instant
Silver London Forward 20 3/8 24th instant 20 3/8 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 46.15 24th instant 46 3/8 25th instant
London discounts 3 mos 7/8 per cent 24th instant 7/8 per cent 25th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 24th instant 1 1/16 per cent 25th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone: Easy.

TENDERS FOR STERLING
Bombay, July 25

There were no tenders for sterling on Wednesday, the 25th July 1934. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 1st August 1934 on the same conditions as previously announced.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 25.

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	20-3/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 25.

Gold bars Fine pero z.. £6/17-11-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, July 25.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	13.12
Amsterdam	7.45
Brussels	21.56-1/2
Madrid	36.90
Milan	58.78
Berne	15.45 1/2
Paris	76.46
Prague	121.50
T. T. London on New York	
Closing cross rate ..	5.04-1/16

LINSEED OILS.
London, July 25.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Aug. sellers 20/6.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep/Dec. paid 20/10-1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 25.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed 1b. 7-1/16 sellers.

SEEDS.
London, July 25.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton July/Aug. sellers £10-12-6.

Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-0-0.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £12-5-0.

Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont'd c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £10-6-3.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, July/Aug. sellers £9-17-6.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, July 25.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. July/Aug. nominal 6/3-3/4.

C. & F. Bombay per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

C. & F. Karachi per cwt. July/Aug. sellers 6/0-3/4.

LONDON METALS.
London, July 25.

	£
Copper Braziers	41-3/4
Yellow Metal	33-3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	13-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F. O. B.	233-1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 25.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 22/9.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, July/Aug. sellers 22/9.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, July sellers 26/3.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tired Bulls Unload Speculative Holding Of Steel Shares

GENERAL DECLINE IN PRICES

Bombay, July 25.

Imposition of Excise Duty on the production of Steel-Ingots in British India together with countervailing Customs Duty equivalent to the Excise Duty, does not alter the outlook of the Indian Steel Industry. As a matter of fact, the situation remains as per recommendations of the Tariff Board and the outlook is promising.

Some Operators were looking for additional protection in Government proposals and were holding speculative purchases. The Market opened to-day very steady, but heavy liquidation by some Marwari Bull Operators depressed prices of Tata Steel Shares.

In the absence of any important buying, occasional rallies were not maintained, but liquidation of speculative purchases invariably improves the technical situation of the Market and we think it safe to buy Steel Shares scale-down.

Tata Steel Deferred Shares were quoted at Rs. 290 during early part of the session, but later on, prices gave way to Rs. 263 and finally closed at Rs. 270. Tata Steel Ordinary Shares also rallied to Rs. 69|8 after declining to Rs. 69|4, while Steel Second Preference Shares were very steady around Rs. 145.

The weakness in Steel Shares had nervous effect on Hydro-Electric Shares and both Andhra and Powers ruled easy.

Cement Shares were quiet, but there was increased pressure in Indian Cements. Mill Shares remained neglected and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

STILL OPTIMISTIC.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt States:—

Contrary to the general expectation Tata Steel shares declined to-day. The Protection Bill which was placed before the Assembly yesterday does not show any discouraging features. In fact the Bill shows a real protection measure particularly so as it provides that the Government may increase or decrease the protection whenever it deems fit. There is the equal countervailing import duty against the Excise duty. Besides that in para 7 it provides for refunding this duty in case of exports. The Tariff Board examined the case of this company in July last year on the basis of production cost then prevailing and accordingly they had made an allowance for a gross profit of two crores. But since then work costs have been brought down from 15 to 25 per cent. For example the works cost for rails was 64 in July last against about 45 at present. This shows what tremendous cut in cost is made during this period. While showing 2 crores gross profit the Tariff Board thought that the annual production of finished steel would be about 550 thousand tons. The monthly production figures now show that it will be about thirty to forty thousand tons more at the end of 1934-35. This is a very encouraging factor. Thus we think the profits for 1934-35 should be almost the same as for year ending 31-3-1934.

The present fall seems to be due to nervous Bulls unloading, particularly it was noticeable after a professional operator unloading heavily. We do not see any reason to change our opinion at this stage. We are still optimistic.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, July 26

Bombay Dyeing 730 731 727/2
Century 252 253 251/14
Central India 215 13 214
Colaba 95
Kohinoor 143 144 143
New Great 129 128 127
Simplex 75
Swadeshi 163 164 163
Bundi 32/4
Indian Cement 410 8 7 4 400
Tata Steel Defd 280 81 85 278 70 263 268
Tata Steel Ord 70/12; 71/6; 70 69/8
Bombay Steamer 304 303
Bombay Burma 448; 446 445
Tata Hydro 145
Andhra 1461 1458 1456
Tram ord 145

TEXTILE MILLS

	Rs. As.
Bombay, July 26.	
100 Ahm. Advance	275 0
500 Bom. Cotton	78 12
250 Bombay Dyeing	727 8
250 Bradbury	101 4
100 Century	250 0
100 Central India	214 6
100 Colaba	95 0
100 Coorla	90 0
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	325 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0
100 Finlay	85 0
250 Currim	5 0
100 Gokak	139 0
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	116 4
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Kamatau	60 0
100 Kohinoor	143 2
250 Laxmi	702 3
100 Madhowji	10 4
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1305 0
250 Model	56 0
50 Mysore	85 0
200 New Great	127 8
100 Osmanshahi	62 0
100 Phoenix	270 0
25 Sassoon Silk	30 0
1000 Sholapur	2825 0
50 Simplex	75 10
100 Swadeshi	163 2
100 Swan	40 0
25 Tata	9 12
500 Vishnu	1332 8
1000 Western	758 12
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	99 0
25 50 Central	29 2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 129 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 212/8 Liverpool July 6.78 Rs. 82 1/4 at Exchange 1/6
Broach A/M 1935 232; Liverpool May 1935 6.64 Rs. 67 1/4 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 222 New York May 13.09 Rs. 66 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.04 1/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 25

Per 100 lbs:—
July 63 1/8 plus 7/8d.
October 65 1/2 plus 1/2d
December 67 3/4 plus 1/4d
May 69 5/8 plus 3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 25

PER BUSHEL—

July	0.98 plus 1 5/8
September	0.99 1/4 plus 1 5/8
December	1.00 7/8 plus 1 5/8

50 0 Imp. F. Paid	1,372 8
125-500 Imp. Conty.	340 10
50-100 India	110 0
5 Union	4 15
CEMENTS.	
100 Bundi	31 13
70 Gwalior	92 0
250 Indian	400 10
10 Katni Def.	1285 0
100 Katni Ord.	341 4
75 Okha	175 10
10 Punjab	20 14
100 Shahabad	345 0
70 United	90 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 10
15-75 New India	34 10
200 Oriental	3750 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	152 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1,455 0
10 Ajmer	7 14
50 Bom. Tram	144 11
100 Bom. Suburban	146 14
10 Broach	11 0
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	187 8
100 Surat	171 4
100 Tata Hydro	144 11
1000 Tata Power	1085 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	872 8
100 Amr. Patty	121 0
100 C. Province	89 0
100 Dhon. Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	71-8
100 Mandra Bhon	91 0
100 Pachora Jamner	81 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	89 0
500 Tapty Valley	768 12
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	18 6
30 Tata Steel Def.	270 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	69 10
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	183 12
50 Belapur Sugar	206 4
250 Bom. Steam	301 4
125 Bom. Burma	445 0
50 Bom. Burma Conty	150 0
8sh. B. B Petrol	2 14 3
50 Bom Telephone	95 0
100 Ind. Bleaching	134 6
100 Ind. Radio Df.	520 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	490 0
1000 Port Canning	577 8
15 Scindia	9 3
30 Tata Construction	77 8
25 Tata Oil	20 0
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322 8
250 Bom. Steam	276 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	32 0
5 p c Central India	468 12
7 p c Katni 1st	125 0
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	148 12
7½ p c Punjab Cement	13 5
7 p.c. Ttaa Hydro	136 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1376 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	145 0
5½ p c Tata Mill	17 8
7 p c Vishnu	650 0

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J3

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1934

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J4

Raid Follows Allegations Against Police

Accused Acquitted

Magistrate Disbelieves Evidence As Utterly Unreliable

Another gambling prosecution following on a raid on a shop in Old Sutta Galli ended in a sensational acquittal on Tuesday.

The accused, a photographer, was previously an accused in the case, in which Mr. Horniman was acquitted and had made serious allegations in that case against the Police.

Subsequently, while the other case was proceeding, his photographic studio was raided and he was arrested.

The Magistrate, however, disbelieved the witnesses for the prosecution and acquitted the accused.

The case against Rupnarayan Thakoredas, a photographer, charged by the Princess Street Police under Section 4 of the Gambling Act, for keeping a common gaming house, was heard on Tuesday by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Mankar, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Police, while Mr. Chhelshankar D. Vyas, Advocate, defended the accused.

Previous History.

The accused was one of the arrested persons in the Satta Khel Case in which Mr. Horniman and 123 others were involved and which terminated dramatically in the acquittal of Mr. Horniman and others. Accused Rupanarayan was also acquitted in that case.

During the course of the various adjournment-applications made by the Police in that sensational case, accused Rupanarayan had made specific allegations against certain officers of the Princess Street Police Station.

Subsequently, a search warrant was taken by the Princess Street Police for the studio of the accused on 13th June and executed on 15th June at 11 p.m. The accused, who had just returned from Bazaar, was arrested in the verandah of his shop.

On Tuesday the case against the alleged servant of accused Rupnarayan was first mentioned by the prosecution, though in number it was subsequent to Rupnarayan's case.

The learned Prosecutor said that this subsequent case may be taken up first, as the accused wanted to plead guilty. Accordingly, the case was summarily heard. The accused Purushottam Sunderji, who described himself as the servant of Rupnarayan, pleaded guilty to the charge of assisting Rupnarayan in conducting a common gaming-house. He was, therefore, convicted and fined Rs. 60.

Put Up As Witness.

The alleged servant was, after conviction, asked to be present in Court as a prosecution witness in Rapnarayan's case. Accordingly, he sat in the Court. When witnesses were ordered to be out of Court, Mr. Mankar said that this witness did not need to go out, as he was also an accused person.

The first witness to be examined by the prosecution was Sergeant Dughard. He narrated the circumstances under which accused Rupnarayan was arrested in company with his servant and several sutta-slips and a note-book were found from the servant. Marked coins were also found from the servant. Both were sitting on benches.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vyas, witness said he had searched the bogus punter before sending him to Rupnarayan's shop and mentioned the fact of search in the Panchanama. When confronted with the Panchanama witness could not show from it a word about the alleged preliminary search of the bogus punter. He explained that this flaw as an unnecessary detail.

Witness, admitted that he and other police officers were closely following the punter. Both the accused were arrested from the gallery. The doors of the room were locked. There were no lights. It was 11 o'clock in the night. It was raining heavily. Nothing could be seen clearly in the gallery. However, things were visible, because dim light was falling on the gallary from the opposite room at the corner.

Sub-Inspector Desai had accompanied him for assistance in the raid. Some conversation passed between Desai and Rupanarayan, but witness could not understand it, as the same took place in Gujarati language. Desai was not called as a witness because he had merely assisted the raid.

When closely questioned as to whether the talk was in Hindi, Sergeant Dughard said that S. I. Desai being a Gujarati could not be expected to know Hindi.

The "bogus" punter cross-examined by Mr. Vyas, said that the police officers could see him laying the bet. He gave the marked coins to Rupanarayan who kept them with himself all along. He gave the bet inside the room. The room was not locked Witness went through the gallery into the room.

Accused Rupanarayan was sitting on a 'sadri' spread on the ground. His servant was standing by his side. There was a candle burning on a stool.

At this stage Mr. Mankar tried to explain that there were two rooms. One room was formed by the enclosed gallery. The entrance of the gallery was not locked. The inside room may have been locked.

Magistrate's Searching Questions

The Court, then, put searching questions to the punter as reards the number of rooms and the gallery. Witness said that there were two rooms, one formed by the gallery and the other a regular room. There were pictures and photographs hanging on the side-wall, but there was no camera inside the room. The gallery was open. It had no doors. Inside the room there was another room and it was locked. Witness laid his bet inside the room and not in the gallery.

Servant's Evidence

The next witness was the alleged Servant of Rupnarayan. He repeated what he had said at the time of pleading guilty, and added that he had written down the name of the Punter on a slip. When slips were shown to him, he could not find punter's name on it. Thereupon Mr. Mankar said that the name was written in a small book. Witness then said that it was written in the book.

Mr. Vyas drew the attention of the court that it was at the suggestion of Mr. Mankar that witness said that the name was written in the note book.

The Magistrate then put searching questions to the witness. Witness said he used to write betting slips daily. On the day of raid he had written 13 slips, but he took down the name of the punter only.

Questioned as to whether other slips had vanished, witness said that they must have been thrown away in a corner and not seized by the police.

Accused's Statement

Rupanarayan, in his statement said that he was a photographer. The man posing as his servant was a bogus servant. He never saw this man before, except at the time of raid, when he emerged from among the plain clothes policemen and got himself arrested. The punter never came to his shop. He, the accused, was arrested without a cause. Before the arrest, he was asked by Abu Lakdawala to bring some paintings. Accordingly he brought paintings from Bhindy Bazar, where he was working with another artist. Abu Lakdawala then directed him to go to the shop at the other end of the Satta Gully and promised to follow him immediately. Some plain clothes policemen were at that time standing near Abu's shop.

As soon as accused went to the said shop, he was arrested. The shop was rented by the accused. He was running a photo-studio there. But the shop was locked up by the landlord two days before the raid, because accused could not pay him the rent.

Witnesses Disbelieved

The Magistrate disbelieved the evidence of prosecution witnesses, described the supposed servant of the accused and also the punter as utterly unreliable men, and acquitted the accused.

RUSHING IT THROUGH

Utilising Present Assembly To Pass Bill To Combat Communism

SIMLA, July 25.

It is understood that a Bill for combating the menace of communism in India will be introduced in the present session of the Assembly.—United Press.

AGA KHAN'S LETTER TO GOVT.

Speculation Is Rife That He Asked For Sind Territory

KARACHI, July 26.

Speculation is rife as to the contents of the confidential letter that the Aga Khan addressed to Government of India and rumours are afloat that Sind excluding the Khairpur Mirs territory was asked for.

It is stated that the Aga Khan informed Government that he would make Sind a flourishing province instead of the present deficit condition, necessitating about a crore of rupee's subvention from the Central Government if Sind is separated.—(A. P. Special).

ARRESTED LEADERS BAILED OUT

Gandhiji's Visit Echo In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Niharendu Dutt Majumdar, Bar-at-Law and 15 other labour leaders, who were arrested on the eve of Gandhiji's arrival were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and bailed out on Rs. 1,000 each till August 1 next.

They represented their grievance before the Magistrate that while they had been arrested under section 143 I.P.C. (unlawful assembly) it would appear from the press note issued by the Press Officer to the Government of Bengal that they had been arrested on a charge of sedition and accordingly they sought court's protection against such prejudicial statement before the charge-sheet was submitted against them by the police.

The Magistrate directed them to file a written petition on the next date.—United Press.

I Accuse Supdt. Guider

Under this title the Second article by

B. G. HORNIMAN

dealing with the famous "Sutta Khel Raid" case will appear in the "Bombay Sentinel" this evening.

Owing to the continued demand for copies of the issue of July 24th in which the article

"I ACCUSE INSP. RAJE

appeared, which is now out of print, the latter article will be also reproduced in the same issue.

STILL AT IT!

Kitchlew And Anandanand Continue Their Fast

AMRITSAR, July 25.

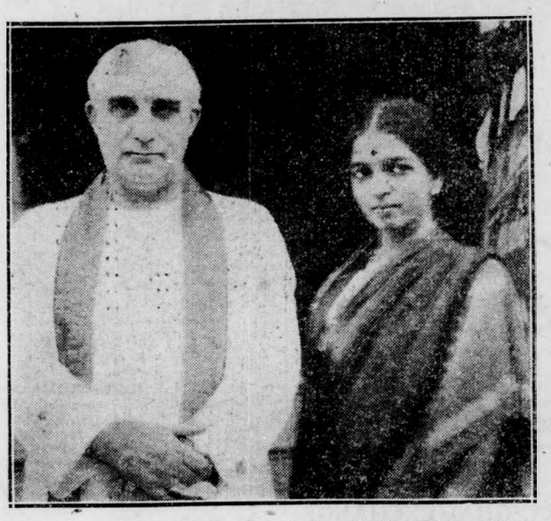
Doctor Kitchlew and Swami Anandanand continue their fasts in Jallianwala Bagh. Dr. Kitchlew stays in a room while the Swami is under a shady tree. The former is fasting for seven days and the latter till death, the object of both being to remove the local Congress differences. Dr. Kitchlew was medically examined to-day and showed signs of weakness but there is no cause for anxiety.—A. P.

DR. AND MRS. ARUNDALE DEPART

A "send-off" was accorded to Dr. George Arundale, who left Bombay on Thursday on his first world-tour as President of the Theosophical Society and Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, who is accompanying him by the Italian boat "Gange."

Several Theosophists were present at the mole, to wish their Chief "bon voyage." Prominent among those that were present, were: Mr. F.J. Ginwalla, President of the Bombay Theosophical Society, Seth Mawji Govindji, Mr. K. Dwarkadas, Mr. and Mrs. Vyas and Mr. and Mrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas.

The Doctor and his wife were profusely garlanded by their admirers, who wished him success in his tour.



Dr. George S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society, and Mrs. Rukmini Arundale, sailed from Bombay for Europe on Thursday.

Hunger-Strike Among Politicals In Andamans?

HOW M.L.A.'s DO THEIR DUTY

Members Fail To Keep Up Important Appointment With Sir F. Hussain

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 26.

How our M.L.A.'s do their duty was demonstrated yesterday when most of the members who had agreed to wait in deputation on Sir Fazli Hussain regarding the Zanzibar situation failed to turn up.

It seems that the Aga Khan sent a cable to Pandit Malaviya urging him to organise a nation-wide protest on the point. Pandit Malaviya in turn wired to the party leaders in Simla to lead a deputation to the Viceroy.

Sir Harisingh Gour and Mr. K. C. Neogy took a lead in the matter, and they after a consultation with others, decided that it was better to postpone the deputation to the Viceroy till the full facts were known. Accordingly they decided first wait on Sir Fazli Hussain to ascertain the facts of the case.

Five o'clock yesterday afternoon was fixed for this conference. It seems that yesterday's farewell lunch to Sir Harry Haig proved too heavy for some members and after their long speeches, they felt tired and forgot all about the engagement with Sir Fazli Hussain. Among those who failed to turn up were Sir Abdurrahim, Sir Leslie Hudson, and Mr. Bhai Parmanand.

However, Sir Harisingh Gour and Mr. K. C. Neogy kept the appointment and were able to have a long talk with Sir Fazli Hussain who told them that he had done everything he could get the information but inspite of sending cables to the Indian Association at Zanzibar he had not received any reply.

The obvious suggestion was then made that some official should be deputed immediately to report on the matter, and that Zanzibar being under the colonial office, the remedy should be sought in London. The most handy official, of course, is Sir Maharaj Singh and it is hoped that he would be deputed immediately to Zanzibar.

As soon as further information is received the members hope to lead the deputation to the Viceroy.

His Excellency Sir George Stanley will open the forty-first annual meeting of the United Planters' Association of Southern India at Coonoor in the Glen View Hotel, on September 12.

Home Member Denies Allegation And Hazards Guess For "Rumour"

Ranga Iyer Withdraws Resolution On Creating Malabar As Separate Province

SIMLA, July 26.

To-day, the first day for non-official resolutions was marked with increased attendance of visitors.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, leader of the Democrats asked the following short-notice question to-day regarding the hunger-strike amongst the political prisoners in Andamans:—

"(a) Is it a fact that there has been hunger-strike amongst the political prisoners in Andamans? If so, when did it begin and is it still continuing?

(b) What are the reasons for this hunger-strike?

(c) How many persons are involved in the hunger-strike?

(d) What steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the wishes of the hunger-strikers in removing their grievances?

(e) What is the present state of health of the hunger-strikers?"

"A RUMOUR"

Replying to the short-notice question, Sir Harry Haig, the Home Member, stated that it was not a fact that there has been hunger-strike recently amongst the terrorist prisoners in the Andamans. The rumour might have arisen in the following facts:

On July 7, the Superintendent of the Cellular Jail had occasion to punish the terrorist convicts with fetters for an unprovoked assault on the Head Warder. Next day, the majority of the Terrorist convicts protested against the punishment inflicted on them. They were informed that the infliction of the punishmtnt and the form of punishment were matters of decision of the Superintendent.

On July 9, when the weekly inspection was held, 20 of the terrorist prisoners refused to turn out for inspection.

"DELIBERATE ACTION."

It was found that this action was deliberate and taken as a protest against the punishment of convicts and the refusal of the Jail authorities to cancel the punishment at their request.

In consequence of this action, those convicts were sent to a cell and were deprived of certain privileges. The Home Member further said that everything in the Cellular Jail was absolutely quiet.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai asked: "Are there any other prisoners on hunger-strike?"

MALABAR QUESTION

Sir H. Haig: "There is no hunger-strike in the Andamans.

There being no other questions, the House resumed discussion on Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer's resolution for creating Malabar as a separate province, which was moved in the last session of the Assembly on April 7.

Several speakers including Mr. Sitaram Raju, Mr. Vidyasagar Pandya, Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, Mr. B. Das, Mr. Muhammad Yakub, Mr. K. P. Thampan, Bhai Parmanand and Mr. Jamin Khan participated in the discussion on the Malabar Resolution which was made an occasion for communal bickerings, and incidentally questions regarding the separation of Sind and Orissa and the early British Rule in India cropped up.

Mr. Mahomad Yakub referred to the whimsical policy underlying the annexation of various provinces of India by the early Britishers, and declarid that Sind geographically belongs to Arabia which was hotly contested by Bhai Parmanand.

The majority of the Members opposed the resolution on financial grounds and the resolution was ultimately withdrawn by Mr. Ranga Iyer, on Sir Harry Haig's suggestion who assured him that he would forward the debates to the Secretary of State.

SIR HARRY'S LAST SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

Sir Harry Haig was cheered when he rose to make his last speech in reply to Mr C. S. Ranga Iyer's resolutions. He observed that the effect to the resolution could be given in three ways. Under the present constitution if there was a majority of opinion in favour of separation of a province a new province could be created under Section 52 (A) of the Government of India Act, but the logical opinion has not declared in favour of the resolution.

Secondly under the coming reforms it could be provided but beyond Orissa and Sind the White Paper does not contemplate the creation of any other province. Nor does the White Paper lay down the procedure for the readjustment of the provinces. He therefore suggested that the matter be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, after the introduction of the new reforms.—United Press.

CHRISTIANS AND SERVICES.

Dr. Ziaddin Ahmed moved a resolution urging the appointment of a Committee of Railway Officials and others connected with Railway Administrations to enquire how far the supply of bad food in Refreshment rooms at Railway Platforms at exorbitant rates was due to the system of giving contracts and sub-contracts to outsiders, instead of local men.

Many members supported the motion.

Sir Joseph Bhore promised to do everything possible by the Railway Authorities to remove the grievances. The motion was withdrawn.

The debate was not concluded on Mr. De Souza's resolution urging adequate representation for Indian Christians in Public Services and on Committees constituted by the Government of India for deciding the political future of the Country, when the House adjourned till Monday.—United Press.

'RELEASE SARAT BOSE'

SIMLA, July 26.

"As one of Orissa's representatives in the Central Legislature I feel very strongly on the question of the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the great son of the grand-old-man of Cuttack Mr. Janakinath Bose, now detained under Regulation III of 1818.

In view of the release of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and several other Regulation III prisoners, it is high time that Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose too should be forthwith released," said Mr. Sitakanta Mahapatra, M.L.A., in the course of a statement to the "United Press."

"His release should also be hastened in view of the Government's attitude in giving all possible facilities to leaders for contesting the ensuing elections for the Legislative Assembly.

I shall not be surprised if Mr Bose decides to contest a seat for the Legislative Assembly after his release but certainly he will never agree to allow his friends to make the question of his election a reason for his release.

"As leaders of the domiciled Bengali community, the family of Mr. S. C. Bose is greatly respected in Orissa the home of their adoption for nearly half a century. In my opinion, if Government do not release Mr. Bose immediately they will be losing a singular opportunity of pacifying a very large section of public opinion both in Orissa as well as in Bengal.—United Press.

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